

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA



*and its  
Attractions*

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# Halifax, Nova Scotia

— and Its Attractions —

"I pray you let us satisfy our eyes  
With the memorials and the things of fame  
That do renown this city."

—*Shakespeare.*

Howard & Kutsche



Publishers



HALIFAX FROM THE ELEVATOR, LOOKING SOUTHEAST.

Halifax is the center of a great commerce, and is destined to be commercially still greater. At the wharves lie great ocean steamers and smart sailing craft.



## A Few First Words.



IN PRESENTING "HALIFAX AND ITS ATTRACTIONS" to the public, a few words by way of introduction may not be uncalled for. Halifax is picturesque, unique almost, attractive certainly. It is an historic city, a city worthy the visit, and an extended visit, too, of any tourist; a city thousands more from the United States should see every year.

The people of the Dominion ought to be better acquainted with this fortress city. It should be the objective point of military and civic excursions. It will well repay any visitor for the time he may spend here.

"The Province by the Sea" is famed in the history of this continent, and its Citadel City ought to be better known to the world at large. To be sure, within the past few years much has been done, but much yet remains to be accomplished, and it may be that this book will do its part in extending a knowledge of Halifax and of its attractions, and aid in bringing strangers here.

Justly proud of their own fair city, the people of Halifax will welcome this book, because it will enable them to make their friends in other parts of the world better acquainted with their own home-land and city. The publishers believe that in this respect the book they now have the pleasure, and perhaps no small degree of pride, in presenting to the public, will be useful.

HOWARD & KUTSCHE.





OLD MARTELLO TOWER, POINT PLEASANT PARK

A species of defensive fortification used against the Indians. Every year thousands of people visit the curious old place and write their names on the walls.



## Looking Backward for a Moment.



HALIFAX, the "City of the Rock," picturesque, beautiful and interesting Halifax, is proud of its past, because it has been a continuous record of well doing, of steady growth, and of continued progress. It is an English city, conservative, but in a right way, holding fast to old-time and honorable traditions, and progressive, because it is taking to itself the best the present has to give, while retaining all that is useful of the past. Hon. Edward Cornwallis, the founder and first governor, named the city for the Earl of Halifax. It had its day of small things, and one hundred and fifty years of life has made it what it is to-day, a strong, growing, beautiful city.

Governor Cornwallis received a grant liberal in its terms, and in 1749 reached the site of his future city with 2,576 English people. The war with France was over, the country was English, but something had to be done with the troops about to disband, and they largely composed the first body of the emigrants under Governor Cornwallis. Rightly it was believed that the fisheries would be of importance, and the value of the country from an agricultural standpoint was plainly seen. The English government started in to help Governor Cornwallis found an English city, and with its aid he laid the foundation well and strongly. Aid they must have at the first, and it was cheerfully given. For a year the new settlers were supported by the government, and were assisted to procure the necessary implements for tilling the ground, and boats for fishing. The late soldiers suddenly found themselves transformed into farmers and fishermen, or it may be that, having laid aside their weapons, they suddenly and of their own choice returned to former avocations. They did not altogether cease from doing duty as soldiers. In that, to us, far-off time, white men did not possess the land, except so much of it as they won by force and held by strength and courage. The Indians were not yet conquered, and were crafty and in their way open foes. Men toiled with their muskets close at hand, not knowing when they might be called upon to use them. The Indians did not indeed venture within range of the fire from the blockhouses, built under the personal direction of Governor Cornwallis, but they could and did kill settlers who were but a short distance from the main settlement. Dartmouth was burned by the Indians and many killed. The history of Halifax at that time was that of every English-speaking settlement on this continent. The builders of cities and founders of English civilizations were forced to think less of the present than of the future, and above all were to bravely face present danger because of the possibility of a prosperous future. The advance guard of Anglo-Saxon men and women were of a sturdy, God-fearing sort.



BARRINGTON STREET, LOOKING SOUTH FROM GEORGE STREET.  
The Broadway of Halifax, and the fashionable shopping center of the City, where the shopper will find large and modern retail stores.





CITY HALL, FROM THE PARADE.

The City Hall Parade is one of the City's attractive spots, of which the citizens are justly proud.



PRINCE'S LODGE, ON THE SHORE OF BEDFORD BASIN.  
Music Pavilion in connection with the summer residence of the Duke of Kent, grandfather of H. R. H. King Edward VII.

The importance of Halifax from a military point of view was of course early seen by the English statesmen and English soldiers. It was destined to become the headquarters on this continent of the military forces of England, and largely the imperial city. The harbor, rivaled by few other harbors of the world, and its natural military advantages made it almost as a matter of necessity what it is to-day, a great link in the military chain England was destined to extend around the world. Towering over the city rose the great citadel, the grim and lasting representative of English power on the continent. Fort was added to fort, until at last the primitive blockhouses of Governor Cornwallis, useless against artillery, but strong enough to say to the Indians "Stand back," gave place to the present splendid military system, until the "Rock of Halifax" has become one of the strongest fortresses of the world, a fit representative of imperial strength, a grim reminder that no enemy must venture too close to soil claimed by England and guarded by English guns.

By slow degrees the little town founded by Governor Cornwallis and his band of ex-soldiers changed to a city of 45,000 people, and destined to become greater and stronger with every passing year. Loyal Halifax recalls one incident in its military history with special pride, that its citadel was planned and built under the direction of Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, destined to reign during the greatest period of the history of Great Britain, and whose name is spoken with reverence by people of all nations throughout the world.

It is said that the Indian name for Halifax, Chebootook, meant chief harbor, and it has become the chief harbor so far as the military and naval strength of England here can make it; but it is pleasant to remember that safe-guarded by its circling lines of forts, dominated by its grand citadel, Halifax has successfully learned the ways of peace, and has a long and honorable commercial history.





A SATURDAY MARKET SCENE.

OX TEAM, MARKET DAY.



INDIAN WIGWAM, DARTMOUTH.



H. H. HOWARD.



MARKET DAY, CHEAPSIDE, HALIFAX.

### TYPICAL PICTURESQUE VIEWS OF HALIFAX.

The quaint scenes of the Green Market may be best enjoyed between the hours of 8 and 9, Saturday mornings.





## Halifax the Picturesque.



**I**T IS said that the American who goes to Montreal, but twenty-four hours' ride from Halifax, and who sees its approaches from the windows of the car, suddenly finds that he has passed from the United States to France, and that this is especially true of those who see the interesting and quaint old French city of Quebec. He finds that there is such a thing as seeing a foreign land without crossing the ocean. He is in the United States at night, and in the morning he is in France, but a France safe-guarded by English laws and under the English flag. So he finds in Halifax an English city. It is English in language, thought, dress and customs; but if that be so, it is as thoroughly Canadian as it is English. "The Dunkirk of North America" is superbly picturesque. The cannon-guarded height of the massive citadel rises two hundred and sixty-five feet above the level of the sea and is an impressive sight. Not a fortress of a day, but a product of one hundred and fifty years, and representing in itself the steady growth of the science of war and of fortification. From the sea Halifax is wonderfully beautiful. The fisher-folk find a nestling place for their homes among the cliffs, and in the water earn their harvest, gathered not once a year, but every day.

The summer tourist, be he Canadian or American, finds here something he is not used to, and that is the soldier. This is, as has been said, the headquarters of the imperial military forces on this continent, and here guarded by the guns of the great line of forts, but needing their aid but slightly because self-guarded, are the great ships of war of imperial Great Britain. The military element is everywhere. The soldier is seldom out of sight, but if by chance you see him not, there stands in his place, making it good, the rollicking sailor, the deep-water Jack of England. Halifax is gay with uniforms, and the civil power is far less in evidence than is the military arm, but it is after all the dominating power, for here, as everywhere else, Anglo-Saxon civilization stands for "Liberty under law."

After all, "the proper study of mankind is man." A place may be picturesque, and yet lack interest if inhabited by a commonplace people. Here the tourist finds all that is picturesque in situation, but if he feels the interest he ought to feel in his brother man he finds the picturesque element even more pronounced in men than in nature. "Our brother in black" is interesting, no matter where found. A Canadian citizen-soldier, just returned from South Africa, said recently that no problem connected with that land interested him half as much as did the native, careless, brave, unclothed, manly and unconventional. "The black man brings us back to nature," he aptly said.



OLD TOWN CLOCK.

An interesting feature of Citadel Hill, which for generations has tolled out the hours of the day and night.



GRANVILLE STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM GEORGE STREET.

One of the principal streets of the city, containing many of the leading retail stores. The intersection of George Street makes this the busiest corner in Halifax.





MARKET DAY, BEDFORD ROW.

The lover of the odd and picturesque will find much to interest him at the Green Market, which is held in primitive fashion, on the street itself.



Seen in the States, in his own Southland, on the plantation, at the landings along the Mississippi River, as a deck hand of a southern steamer, as an earnest participant in the protracted meetings, and as the careless farmer, with a mule and a few acres of land about his cabin, the "brother in black" is interesting, unique, and in his way a political and industrial problem of no small importance. Here the "brother in black" is useful and picturesque. Without the negro element, Halifax would fall far short of its present degree of interest. Politically, it has no special importance; commercially, it represents, at least very largely, labor; but from the standpoint of the summer visitor it is an interesting element, and one likely, as in the case of the native of South Africa, to bring one back to nature. What without him would be the market-day, and the market itself, held out-of-doors, roofed in only by the Canadian sky? It strikes the visitor from the Southern States as an odd thing to catch here in this eminently English city, this "City of the Rock," with its crowds of soldiers and sailors, the very plantation dialect. Possibly he is led now and then to remember that there was a time when the southern slave, a slave no longer, took the North star for a guide and sought a land of freedom in Canada.

The "Green Market" is not to be missed by the stranger in Halifax. It is one of the sights of the city. Bedford Row is not large enough for it, and Hollis Street and Cheapside are touched by the commercial spray. There, under the sky, everything can be bought, and almost everything is sold. The carts of the venders apparently have a right to all the ground there is, but through the crowd, zigzagging their way, the purchasers must go. The colored people are out in force. The people from the country have apparently all come in, and every one with something to offer to stranger or citizen, largely to the stranger. The fishermen are there, and the toll taken by man from the sea is offered at astonishingly low figures, and the tourist, especially from the States or from Canadian cities like Montreal or Toronto, finds himself wondering: "How can they afford to go a-fishing if they are forced to sell their catch at the prices they are asking?" As a matter of fact they do make a living and a good one, and a right sturdy set of men are the fishermen of Halifax. Something of the tradition of the past clings to them, and this open market is one of their vested rights. The costumes worn by the country people, especially by the women, recalls France. There is nothing like their quaint costumes in any other city on this continent. Everywhere else modern fashion has made its way, but here the order is "Halt" and it is obeyed. The Indians are out in force market-days, and they are after all one of the most interesting features to the tourist. They offer many articles of their handcraft worthy of being taken back to other cities, or to other countries. In their way they are expert craftsmen, and offer a wide range of pretty things to the visitor.

"Some day you will see a great market building here," is a saying one grows familiar with, but the advice of the sight-seer to the people of Halifax would be: "Don't think of anything of the sort." No market building, no matter how imposing or modern, could equal the present attractive arrangement, not without a flavor of historic interest, and certainly



MILITARY REVIEW, HALIFAX COMMON.  
Held in honor of the Duke and Duchess of York during their visit to Halifax, October, 1901, and witnessed by thousands of people.

pleasantly picturesque. It would be more than a pity to send these quaint Acadians, blacks and Indians indoors. It would take from Halifax a feature of living interest, and would rob it of one of its oddest, and in a large way one of its most historic, features to the on-looker, and Halifax would have them by the thousands, if only other people knew how much there is worth the seeing here.

Another picturesque feature in Halifax is the "Military Picket." Soldiers "out of bounds" do not fear civil authority, because they are not transgressing against it, but they do not like to be taken back to quarters, and so if they see the slow-marching squad patrolling the streets they manage to get back unobserved. The military patrol of the streets is a necessary thing and adds to the foreign aspect of the place. As has been said, this is in all respects a garrison city, and the strict discipline of the English army is maintained. "Boom" goes the gun from the citadel at 9.30 p. m., a signal every soldier understands. He knows that he has only one-half hour to be in barracks, as ten o'clock is the hour when he must report himself. If a citizen forgot to set his watch at noon, when the noonday gun gave the correct time, he knows that the 9.30 gun is just as good. That "Boom" never fails to be heard, and high up over the "Garrison City" the grim citadel keeps watch and ward like a faithful fortress, and that "Boom" says to all Halifax, "I am still faithful to you." Not a single second does that signal gun vary. Bells tell in some cities the standard time, and clocks in others, and here the old town clock, to be spoken of later, finds in the citadel gun a valued assistant. Gun and clock are alike valued by our people.





FIRING A SALUTE FROM THE CITADEL.

The guns have said "How do you do." These are military courtesies, and in no port will you see them more friendly than in Halifax.





## His Majesty's Military Force.



OLONEL CORNWALLIS, as a matter of fact, made Halifax a strong military post, a barrier against any enemy, white or red. He made it an English post, and its vast importance as a military center was early recognized, and to-day it is reckoned among the very first in point of importance of the military posts of the empire. This may seem to be a strongly worded statement, but the value of Halifax from a military point of view can hardly be overestimated. Halifax played a great part in the early military history of this continent. The long struggle between England and France, for supremacy, made the possession of this great harbor and commanding military station of the highest importance, and the early settlers, ex-soldiers for the most part, were in reality almost constantly called upon to do semi-military duty.

In 1745, recognizing the importance of this port and town, it was used as a base of supplies by the French admiral, the Duke d' Anville, when he made his gallant attempt to recapture Louisburg, taken by a force of New England volunteers under General Pepperell. Colonel Cornwallis did more than plant a town, he established a strong and much needed military post. Here, too, died the Duke d' Anville, and with him thousands of his soldiers and sailors, many being buried by the survivors; but at last the fever reached a deadly point, and the living had to look to themselves. The skeletons of some of his brave but unfortunate men were found when Governor Cornwallis arrived. The last attempt of the French to win the continent was a terrible failure.

This city, as a military position of first rank, is constantly the headquarters of a considerable regular force, the average being two thousand men. The city is one of the best in the empire from a sanitary point of view, and the best and most famous of the regiments of the regular army have been stationed here, and a long list of noted soldiers have held command. The forces here are commanded by an officer of the rank of general, and during the late war in South Africa the Canadian volunteers embarked from here for the front, thousands of miles distant.

This is the headquarters of the Ninth District of the active militia of the Dominion, and is perhaps the most important of the twelve military districts. The garrison is made up of eighty-six officers and one thousand two hundred and forty men. The men have first-class living quarters at the Citadel Barracks, and the new married quarters, situated in Church Field on Brunswick Street, are built of brick and contain every modern convenience. The Wellington Barracks occupy a



ROYAL ARTILLERY BAND AT CITADEL.

When Tommy Atkins marches out with his regiment to the music of the military band he is always admired by strangers.



V. H. HOWARD

# MILITARY FEATURES OF HALIFAX.

One is able to get quite a good-sized glimpse of the working of His Majesty's army at Halifax, the chief military station of North America.



ARMORIES, HALIFAX.

The citizen soldiery of Halifax show a high degree of efficiency. The force consists of eighty-six officers and one thousand two hundred and forty men.





CHANGING GUARD AT WELLINGTON BARRACKS.

They are fine looking men, these soldiers of the King, men to be trusted with the honor of the flag anywhere.



HALIFAX HARBOR AND DRY DOCK.

The royal yacht, "Ophir," is shown in dry dock. The British fleet, consort to the Ophir, is also seen in the harbor.



OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL YACHT, "OPHIR."

These naval officers were in charge of the royal yacht on the occasion of the Duke of York's visit to Halifax, October, 1901.





PHYSICAL DRILL, ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.

The King's soldiers must take exercise to retain that high standard of physical excellence required of the army.



fine site on Gottingen Street and have the best accommodations of any of the quarters of the garrison. The buildings are built of brick, and the grounds extend from Gottingen to Lockman Street.

The soldier pervades Halifax. You come upon him everywhere, as sentry upon a property which apparently consists of a wooden fence and a poster; at barracks gate, at dockyard entrance; marching in squads through the streets, under the charge of a sergeant or subaltern officer, just going in or coming off guard. Sometimes he marches out with his regiment, and then he is well worth seeing, as rank after rank goes by in steady form.

The presence of a large body of soldiers, commanded by officers of high rank and of distinguished reputation, has given Halifax a unique position among the cities of the Dominion. It is rightly called the "Garrison City," and the military element almost seems to a visitor to predominate. The average visitor, if here on the Sabbath, seldom fails to at least witness the military parade in the morning at the Garrison Church. The soldiers are headed by their bands, and they have the right to the seats; if there is room left after they have been accommodated, it is always taken at once. If a visitor desires to be present at the service, and it is well worth attending, he should be ready to go in as soon as the troops have marched to the place reserved for them. The service is beautiful and inspiring, the soldiers joining almost to a man. It closes with "God Save the King," and the effect is really very grand. The Garrison Church, the center of religious work among the soldiers, is very plain, as indeed a building of such a nature should be, but perhaps no other church presents on the Sabbath more attractions to those of a religious nature than that of the Garrison Church, attended not merely as a formal duty, but from a much higher motive, by the Christian soldiers of His Majesty.

Halifax, wanting a single feature of the now attractive and stirring city, would not be at all herself. Halifax without the soldier would be far less picturesque than she is to-day. They are fine-looking men, these soldiers of the King, men to be trusted with the honor of the flag anywhere. They are good fellows, too, and seen off duty are splendid companions, many of them having seen much active service, and a story of a battle told by a man actually there takes on an added and very personal interest. It may not be necessary to place implicit confidence in all Private Thomas Atkins tells you of the time "when me and Bobs" were at the front together, and yet they were there, and Lord Roberts and Private Atkins, each in his sphere, tried to do their whole duty and right superbly bore themselves. You read of charging lines, but Private Thomas Atkins charged with the rest. The soldier, whether of the regular army or of the militia, is a picturesque feature in Halifax. After a time one grows almost lonesome if out of sight of at least one of the King's soldiers. England's soldiers uphold her "dominion over palm and pine," and the coming here of men from all parts of the world has greatly helped to make this not only a loyal and English, but cosmopolitan, city as well.





BRITISH FLEET IN HALIFAX HARBOR.

Diadem. Tribune. Crescent. Psyche. Pallas. Niobe. Proserpine. Indefatigable.



## The King's Ships and Sailors.



THE situation of Halifax, and the harbor famed all around the world, naturally made this a naval as well as military station. Here the fleet of Admiral Boscawen was collected in 1758 to convey the forces of General Wolfe and General Amherst to Louisburg the second time. For nearly ten years Lord Nelson was on this coast, and in 1775 the British garrison was conveyed here from Boston, the American Revolution having broken out. This was England's great naval station on this side of the Atlantic during the last war with the United States, and to Halifax came many loyalists from New England during and after the Revolution.

This is the headquarters for the British North America and West India Squadrons, and the ships of war are almost constantly in port. The vice-admiral's flagship is also here much of the time. The city residence of the admiral is at Admiralty House, Gottingen Street. His Majesty's sailors are almost as numerous as are the soldiers. There is no such thing as mistaking a sailor, no matter where he is found. His dress, bearing, very walk, makes him conspicuous. The British sailors are an especially fine-looking body of men, somewhat shorter than the soldiers, but well built and very active.

The dockyard is here, and in it is stored the reserve ammunition of the fleet. It is located at a very well-selected point on Upper Water Street, and is always regarded with great interest by tourists, especially from the United States. This property of the Crown extends for a half-mile along the harbor front, and contains all the buildings and appliances which are necessary at a naval station of such importance. The dockyard is not ordinarily open to the public.

Near the dockyard is the famous dry dock, one of the largest on the continent. It is a most substantial structure, with the solid rock for its foundation, and is built of granite and concrete. Its dimensions are a length of 613 feet and a width of 102 feet on top, and a length of 593 feet and a width of 70 feet at the bottom. It has been of great service to the port, and may be justly regarded as one of the important features of Halifax.

The presence here almost constantly of the fleet adds another charm to the society of Halifax. The distinguished officers of the navy are no slight factor in society, and have had their part in making the "Garrison City," what it is to-day, the best representative of Great Britain on this side of the Atlantic, and that without meaning in the slightest degree to call in question the loyalty of other Canadian cities, well attested at home and by the good work of their volunteers abroad.



H. M. S. ARIADNE, FLAGSHIP NORTH AMERICAN SQUADRON.

A visit to the ships is always agreeable. Many objects of interest make a morning or afternoon spent on board ship one long to be remembered.





GUN DRILL, HALIFAX COMMON, BY H. M. SAILORS.

When Jack Tar comes ashore, with his guns, muskets and all, and constitutes himself into a naval brigade for field service, he is worth going miles to see.



BAND STAND, PUBLIC GARDENS.

In this idyllic spot, amid a loveliness of nature that is indescribable, there are not only a "million beauties for the eye," but also "music for the ear."



## The Charming Public Gardens.



HALIFAX has good reason to be proud of her Public Gardens. It is greatly to the credit of her citizens that seventeen acres should have been devoted to public use. As far as possible Dame Nature has been left to herself, but helped out here and there by the landscape gardener, and made to assume at all points a most attractive appearance. It is hard for a stranger to believe that only thirty years ago this most attractive and interesting spot was hardly touched by man, a portion of it actually cultivated for vegetables. The change has been but little short of marvelous, and to-day the visitor is apt to say with a Boston woman last summer: "This is the most attractive park on this side of the Atlantic." Visitors from the Western States are inclined to talk of the great Lincoln Park of Chicago, but the Public Gardens of Halifax present features of natural beauty not to be found there.

Years ago the famous American preacher, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, visited the Public Gardens, and made some suggestions immediately adopted by those then in charge of the improvements. Of course it was then almost the formative period of the work, but there was a glowing promise of the beauty to be developed by long and loving labor. Halifax seems to have been especially fortunate in having had a superintendent thoroughly qualified to design and carry out the idea in the person of Mr. Power. Evidences of his good taste and fine judgment are seen on every hand, and the best use has been made of the opportunity to make art co-operate with nature.

Summer time is charming here. There is no such thing as really oppressive heat, and the evenings are warm, bright and thoroughly enjoyable. Then it is that the Public Gardens are to be seen at their best. There are cozy nooks everywhere, bright bits of landscape all about, and a walk from point to point becomes a perfect labor of love. The bands play here evenings, and the stirring strains of military music seem to be especially appropriate to this playground of the "Garrison City." Halifax is not a great city, in the modern sense, but it is a busy city, and the Public Gardens, open to all, a part of the heritage of the people, can hardly be too highly estimated. A playground for the children, a resting place for all, an educational center in a very high sense, the Public Gardens of Halifax, beautiful and delightful as they seem to the visitor, are among the most highly treasured of all the possessions of the people.

Every visitor should notice the small, but charmingly located, artificial lakes scattered through the grounds. The largest, surrounded by water-loving trees, is the home of a colony of swans, geese, ducks and other water fowl. They are

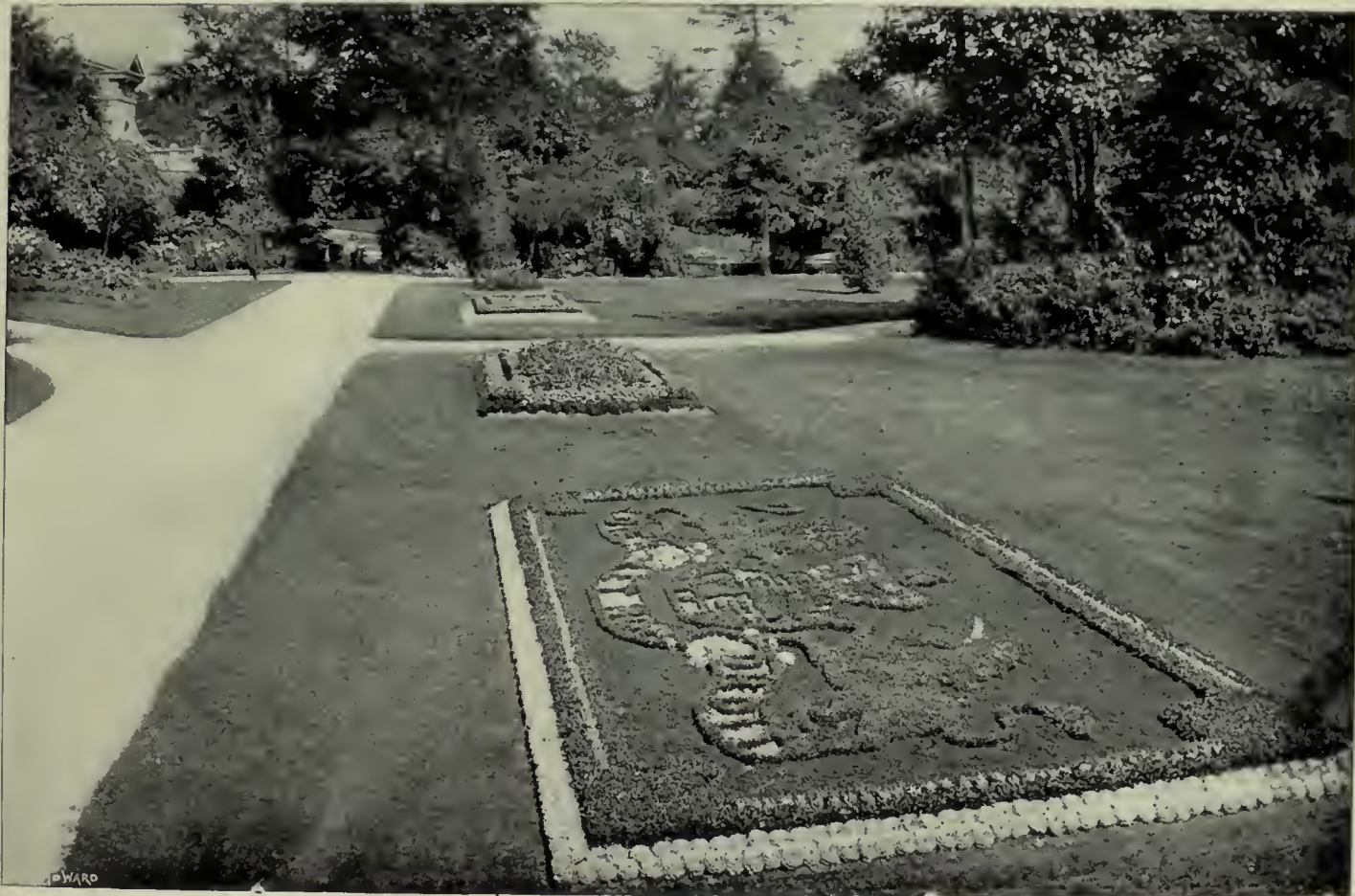




W. H. HOWARD.

"BEAUTY SPOTS" IN THE PUBLIC GARDENS.  
Which so beautifully shows what nature and years of thoughtful and intelligent labor can together achieve.





COAT OF ARMS BED, PUBLIC GARDENS.

The flower beds shown each year in the Public Gardens are original in design and unsurpassed in beauty.



FOUNTAIN, PUBLIC GARDENS.

This splendid fountain, one of the imposing ornaments of the Gardens, was unveiled by the Countess of Aberdeen during Jubilee week, June, 1897.

perfectly tame, and fully understand that there they are the special pets of the army of children always to be found bright summer days in the gardens. The children feed them, and they seem to thoroughly enjoy anything and everything offered to them. The Egyptian goose at home probably never dreamed of sponge cake, but he has grown to like it very much, and would doubtless turn away disdainfully from the food of his youth. It is not at all likely that the brant goose, from the storm-swept coast of Labrador, was fed on doughnuts, but he eats great sections of them now, and without apparent injury to a naturally good constitution. The colony in the lake may be said to be the special property, and certainly the special pets, of the children, and they have grown to watch for the coming of their friends, sure, apparently, of more dainties. On Saturday afternoons and on Sundays there is a great crowd in the gardens. A feature of special interest is the splendid fountain unveiled by the Countess of Aberdeen in 1897, during the Jubilee week.

Halifax invites comparison with the Public Gardens of any other city on this continent. The visitor from Toronto talks naturally of the parks of that great city by the lake, but goes away with the thought, "This is all very beautiful." The man from Montreal recalls, of course, the superb view from Mount Royal, with the valley of the St. Lawrence below him, and the great river, only a silver thread, winding through the lowlands, but he, too, finds something here he has not at home, the happy blending of nature and a patient, faithful, almost religious work of men, lovingly directed to a single purpose, the changing of the unlovely to a place of beauty, the making of the half-barren land one of the most uniquely beautiful places of restful resort in the world.







PARK GATES.

These beautiful "Golden Gates" are of attractive design and lend a special charm to the main entrance of the Park.





## Point Pleasant Park.



UT the Public Gardens are not all. Some two hundred acres of land known as Point Pleasant Park are also devoted to public use. The imperial government owns the land, and there might arise a military necessity for its further appropriation, and if so His Majesty's engineers would speedily change the place from a park to a fortress, or a series of fortifications of great strength, for nowhere, even in cannon-crowned Halifax, is there a better defensive spot than this. No enemy comes in these days to the "Queen of the Sea," and so Point Pleasant Park is devoted to the cultivation of the beautiful, and its paths are ways of peace. On three sides it faces the ocean, and a series of fortifications would say to any invader, "Keep well out." There are miles and miles of well-kept roads, and there are paths along which no carriage can go, but horsemen dart in and out among the trees and might well think themselves many miles from any city.

Wheelmen, and there are very many local wheelmen and the average tourist rides a wheel, are especially fond of Point Pleasant Park. A not over brisk run of ten minutes takes the wheelman from the city to the park, and there he can race to his heart's content, having miles of the best possible roads from the standpoint of a bicyclist. Point Pleasant Park boasts of one curious relic of the past, a Martello tower, dating back it is supposed, for very little is actually known about it, to the early days of the last century. It was good enough then, but of course would be entirely useless now, as a fortress against any enemy. It is in fact a very picturesque but peaceful structure, and is occupied by a family. Every year thousands visit the curious old place and are shown through the structure by some of the residents. It is quite dark inside and a lighted candle is carried by the guide. Up in the tower proper, reached by a ladder, are annually written hundreds of names, the average tourist being encouraged to add his autograph to the collection. Every fall the tower is whitewashed inside and made ready for another set of signatures the next summer. Successive coatings of whitewash probably hide some very noted names. Of late Point Pleasant Park has been made more cozy and inviting to visitors by the many pleasant nooks fitted up with great taste as well as thoughtfulness. Those who choose to go a little way from the beaten paths followed by the average visitor will be well repaid. Here and there among the trees, giving at times some fine views, are quiet resting-places, very pleasant to chance on and very enjoyable after a long walk sightseeing. These halting places are among the best of the recently added improvements at this popular resort.



SCENES IN POINT PLEASANT PARK.

A suggestion of the inviting carriage drives, scenic beauties, the cozy pavilion, and the Park's imperial strength as a fortification.



BARRINGTON STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM GEORGE STREET.  
A section of the main street, showing on one side a row of leading retail stores, and on the other the stone wall of the Parade.





HON. JOSEPH HOWE



PROVINCIAL BUILDING

The legislative halls are open for inspection, and visitors will find there a fine collection of portraits, including some of Britain's greatest warriors and statesmen





## Among the Public Buildings.



**P**ASSING from the parks to the public buildings of the city, the Government House, on Pleasant Street, and the handsome Provincial Building, on Hollis, Prince, George and Granville Streets, should be given first place. Tourists are especially advised to visit the latter building, a place rich in historical associations. It stands on the site of the former Government House, and its foundations were laid in 1811. It was completed in 1819, at a cost of \$209,000, a large sum for a building of any kind in the provinces in those days. It was and is still a splendid specimen of architecture. The building has a length of one hundred and forty feet, a width of seventy feet, a height of forty-two feet. Within its walls have been heard in legislative debate the famous men of this land, whose names have become historic, and here have been fought political battles which influenced the destiny of all Canada. Nova Scotia has had a large number of men famous in politics, and the story of confederation would be woefully incomplete were it told without their being brought prominently to the front as opposing or advocating that important measure. The Province Building has, in its time, also been the scene of famous festive events on the occasion of visits of members of the royal family and other notables to Halifax. The visitor to the building to-day will find much to interest him, including a number of excellent oil portraits of the great men of the country. There is also a large and well-arranged library of legal and other works. The opening and closing of parliament rank among the stately and interesting ceremonies to be witnessed by those who are fortunate enough to be here when they occur.

Government House, on Pleasant Street, is the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the province. Its foundations were laid as long ago as the year 1800, and it was first occupied as an official residence in 1805. It cost nearly as much as the Province Building, and is a roomy, comfortable-looking, three-story building with wings, and is built of gray freestone, which gives it an appearance quite compatible with its age. It has been and continues to be the scene of the most brilliant social functions, for it is in the nature of things the central point of the best society in a city where the society lines are thoroughly of an English idea.

The Dominion Building is worthy of more than a passing notice even from the busy tourist. It is considered one of the finest structures in the Maritime Provinces, and is located in a fine situation near the harbor. It has a frontage on George and Hollis Streets, Cheapside and Bedford Row. It is owned by the Dominion Government, and occupied chiefly



GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia lives here. It has been and continues to be the scene of the most brilliant social functions.



NORTHWEST ARM, HALIFAX.



THE ROAD TO THE FERRY, OAKLANDS



THE ROCKING STONE, NEAR HALIFAX.



THE ROAD TO THE FORT, PURCELLS COVE



ON THE ARM FROM CHAIN ROCK.

### SOME WELL-KNOWN PLACES.

One of nature's curiosities is the Rocking Stone, six miles from Halifax. It weighs two hundred tons and readily yields to slight pressure.





INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY STATION.

The Intercolonial Railway with its connections puts the City of Halifax within rapid and easy reach of all parts of the continent.





W.H. HOWARD

HALIFAX AND GEORGES ISLAND FROM ST. MATTHEW'S SPIRE.

The fortifications, imposing testimonials of the watchfulness of the British lion, are magnificent representatives of modern harbor protection.



MAXIM GUN CREW.

Only to remind you that you are in the great fortress of British America. The "Maxims" are tenderly cared for by stalwart artillerymen.

The Halifax Ladies' College, in affiliation with Dalhousie University, includes an Art Studio and Conservatory of Music. This institution of learning provides a literary, scientific, linguistic and musical education for girls and young women. It is beautifully situated, has accommodation for one hundred resident students and an average attendance of nearly five hundred in all the departments. The teaching staff of the College is selected from graduates of the best Canadian, English and American Universities, and that of the Conservatory from musicians educated chiefly in Germany and France. Both College and Conservatory give graduation diplomas; the College to those ready to enter a university, and the Conservatory to those who have made a record as performers or singers in the recitals and who have passed satisfactory examinations in harmony and the history of music.

The Presbyterian Theological College, on Pine Hill, is one of the important buildings of that great and growing church, not only of Halifax, but of the entire Dominion.

Halifax has long enjoyed the privilege of good schools of business and shorthand. The Maritime Business College, conducted by Messrs. Kaulbach and Schurman, chartered accountants, in Wright's Marble Building, was founded in 1899. It is centrally situated at 78 Barrington Street. The apartments, which include the three entire floors, are handsomely furnished and supplied with all modern office devices. This institution absorbed the Halifax Commercial College in 1900, and is now considered to be one of the best business training schools in Canada. It is affiliated with the Business Educators' Association of Canada, also with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nova Scotia, a distinction accorded to no other institution east of Ontario.

The Armories is a magnificent red sandstone structure erected by the Dominion Government at a cost of \$350,000. It is located on the corner of Cunard and North Park Streets, northeast of the Common, and is one of the most up-to-date buildings of its kind in the Dominion. It is fully equipped and arranged with every appliance necessary to facilitate work among the volunteers, for whose special benefit and use it was erected, the whole system being controlled and paid for by the Canadian Government. The following companies occupy the building: Royal Canadian Artillery, 63d Rifles, 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers and the Bearer Corps.

In conclusion it can be fairly said of Halifax that the public buildings, named and otherwise, for they are too numerous for a detailed reference to be made to all, will rank well with similar buildings in cities far larger and having a much greater population. The new City Library, donated by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, will be a notable addition to the buildings of its class in the Dominion. Halifax has homes for its aged and for its poor, it has Protestant and Catholic schools, it has orphan asylums, hospitals and many other similar institutions, all doing a great and much needed work for the sick, the aged, the children and the poor.





#### WELL-KNOWN COLLEGES.

Halifax is the center of the educational life of the Province, and is justly proud of its institutions of learning.





PAY DAY ON A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR.

The Blue Jacket always receives his money on his hat ; this is a custom on all ships of His Majesty's navy.



#### SOME NOTABLE CHURCHES.

The religious life of Halifax forms an interesting study. There are forty-five churches, or one for every thousand of population.



## Some Prominent Churches.



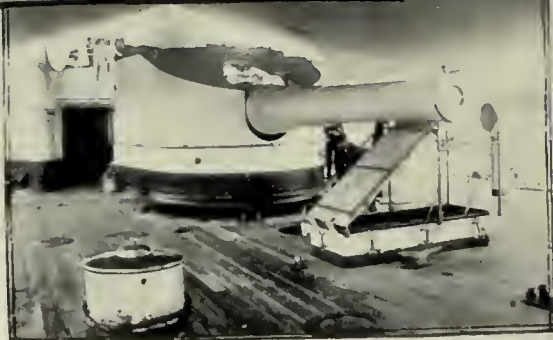
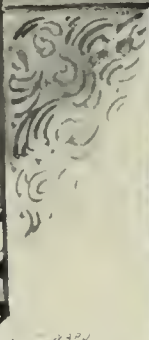
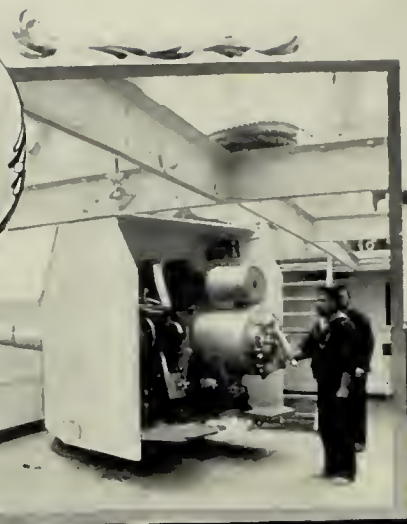
**D**IVINE service was held here before a church was built, but to-day no one is called upon to worship in God's first temples, more especially in the winter. Halifax boasts of beautiful and historic churches, and first in the list may well be placed historic St. Paul's, the oldest Protestant church on this side of the Atlantic, it is said. It is interesting from every point of view. It was begun in 1750, when men had to stand ready to defend their homes, even at the cost of life. The sturdy frame came from Boston, and it was built by the English government, of course, as a church for all the then Church of England people. It is spacious and will seat two thousand. The Church of England has no more historic church in Canada than St. Paul's. In a way it is the Westminster of Halifax, and many of the noted men of the city, commencing with Governor Lawrence, are buried beneath the sacred and venerable church. The new St. Paul's Parish Hall and Sunday School, built at a cost of nearly \$25,000, is one of the fine buildings recently erected here. It has a frontage of eighty feet on Argyle Street. The Assembly Hall has a seating capacity of nearly twelve hundred, and the entire building shows the marked change in Sunday-school and parish work within the last few years. The Garrison Church has already been spoken of, and need be referred to again only in passing.

St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church was built in 1857, in place of the original church as historic as St. Paul's itself. It was destroyed by fire, but the present church, modern in all respects, is an honor to this city. The original church is said to have been the only church for dissenters from the Church of England ever built by the English government. It was erected soon after St. Paul's Church was built, and for a century was the best-known Presbyterian church in Canada. The present handsome and stately church has a seating capacity of one thousand.

The Hebrew Synagogue is a plain but well-designed building, and is the center of the religious work of that ancient faith.

The attention of visitors is always attracted to St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral. It is a conspicuous object with its tall white spire rising high above the city, and is visible from a long distance to the approaching traveler. This beautiful edifice is situated on a commanding and central site on Spring Garden Road, near the junction of Pleasant Street. The building is in the thirteenth century Gothic style and has a remarkably fine exterior, the facade being of white cut granite, chiseled with every regard to the canons of art. The interior is finished in equally beautiful style. St. Mary's is a beautiful structure, and the Catholics of the city, and in fact of the entire province, are very proud of their cathedral. It is well located to





# GLIMPSES ON BOARD A MAN-OF-WAR.

Halifax harbor is the headquarters of the North American fleet. All these ships are in port a great deal of the time during the summer months.





THE PUBLIC GARDENS.

We certainly have reason to be proud of them, for, unless in size, they are not excelled anywhere on this continent.

JEWISH  
SYNAGOGUE  
HALIFAX



ST. MATTHEW'S



OLD  
DUTCH  
CHURCH  
BUILT  
1755



ST. ANDREW'S



ST. LUKE'S

# CHURCHES OF HALIFAX.

Many of the church edifices are important because of their history. They should be visited and their interesting features noted and studied.

command attention, and will repay a visit. His Grace, the Archbishop, resides here, and the Catholic Church has convents, a college of high repute, and commodious benevolent and educational institutions.

"This Church is for the Poor and the Stranger Forever," is the unique inscription on Trinity Free Church, in its way one of the notable churches of Halifax.

Of course it is impossible to speak in detail of all of the forty churches of Halifax, but the Cathedral of the Church of England should not be overlooked. St. Luke's has a seating capacity of about one thousand, and is the center of the work, religious and educational, of the Church of England in this province.

The Old Dutch Church, on the corner of Gerrish and Brunswick Streets, is one of the curiosities of Halifax. It is one of the historic buildings also. It was erected in 1755, and a small Lutheran congregation made up of Germans worshiped there for many years, and in the cemetery attached to the ancient church the early German settlers are buried. The Round Church, as St. George's is called, was built in 1800 and took the place of the Old Dutch Church. It is another of the well-known churches of the Church of England here. A more than passing reference might be made, did space permit, to the First Baptist Church on Spring Garden Road, a remarkably fine specimen of architecture within and without; St. Patrick's Catholic Cathedral on Brunswick Street; the Grafton Street Methodist Church and Brunswick Street Methodist Church, two of the best of the Protestant churches, and to the Fort Massey Church, a credit to the Presbyterian Church in Halifax. It is one of the best churches of the city, and a large congregation worships there.







# HALIFAX FROM GEORGE'S ISLAND.

Halifax has been, is, and must remain, the great gateway to the Dominion, the great port of export.





## Commercial Halifax.



GREAT city is Halifax commercially. It may not be possible to show this without indulging in statistics; but there are times, even in a publication of this character, when statistics are necessary, and are not dry reading. It is said that an entry must be officially made of the arrival or departure of a vessel of some kind every ten minutes of every official day. In this connection, the following will be of interest. "The total sea arrivals for year ending 30th June, 1902, were 5,305—the departures were practically identical—giving

10,610 as the grand total, exclusive of ships of war, government vessels and pleasure yachts, steam and sail. To these returns the output of Sheet Harbor contributes 204 arrivals, or with corresponding departures 408, which may be assumed to counterbalance the omission of warships, government vessels and pleasure yachts, leaving the grand total of 10,610 as the Halifax record solely. The sea-going vessels with cargoes were as follows:—280 British of 442,305 tons register, 10,714 crew, 132,039 tons cargo; 465 Canadian of 88,930 tons register, 5,932 crew, 88,930 tons cargo; 175 foreign of 125,620 tons register, 4,464 crew, 124,620 tons cargo. There were 24 British, 10 Canadian, 57 foreign arrivals in ballast of 84,963 tons register, with crews of 2,343, the departure being duplicated, but with cargoes. The coastwise list comprised the arrival of 4,254 British vessels, steam and sail, of 231,012 tons, navigated by 29,843 men; the foreign coastwise arrivals being 40 of 36,008 tons with 1,287 men, the departures necessarily doubling these figures. The ports of origin of this substantial amount of foreign ocean-borne commerce were from the following countries, viz.: Great Britain, United States, British West Indies, Newfoundland, Belgium, British Guiana, Cuba, Saint Pierre, Miquelon, Spain, Madeira, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, Canary Islands, Saint Helena, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Mediterranean Ports, Norway, Portugal, British South Africa, Danish West Indies, Iceland."

This is an impressive statement of the present great commerce of Halifax, destined to grow and to become of still higher importance with every passing year. A city by the sea, its people are anxious to avail themselves to the fullest degree of their natural advantages, and every line of business calculated to add to the importance of the place commercially will be fostered. Only recently, recognizing the growing importance of the steel shipbuilding industry, the people of Halifax joined with the government of Nova Scotia in pledging \$300,000 in aid of a great steel shipbuilding plant. If Halifax is a military position of the first importance, it is also, commercially speaking, a great port, and destined to be



HALIFAX FROM ELEVATOR, LOOKING NORTHWEST.

The outlines of the Citadel may be discerned. The importance and strength of this great fortress as a defender of the city is strikingly apparent.



ART. PURCELL'S COVE



M. L. F. W. D. NORTH WEST ARM, HALIFAX



FISH HATCHERY, BEDFORD N.S.



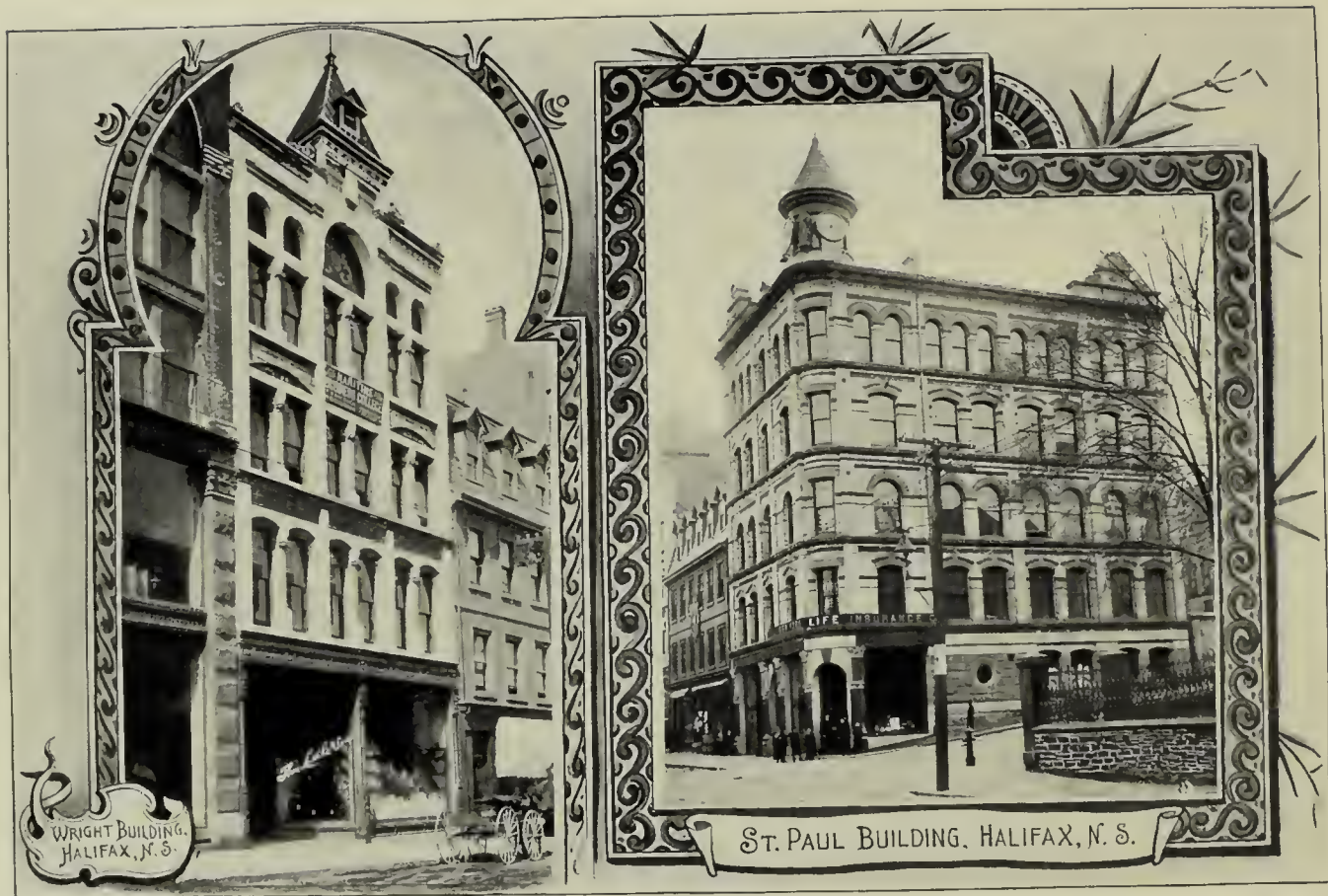
SALMON R. VER. HALIFAX C.



FERRY LANDING, PURCELL'S COVE

SOME CAPTIVATING SPOTS AND WINSOME RESTING PLACES.





Of the many private buildings of which the city boasts there are none more modern, none more attractive in architectural beauty than George Wright's.

more fully recognized as such in the near future. The people of Halifax, especially the business men, are rapidly coming to see the necessity of giving a hearty support and active co-operation to every substantial plan for the building up of the commerce of this port. The shipping interests will be especially encouraged. Halifax has been, is, and must remain the great gateway to the Dominion, the great port of export.

The business of a city like Halifax must be largely in the hands of its own merchants. There is already a great and growing wholesale trade here, and there can be no reason why the trade of Halifax should not reach every part of the Dominion. The importers of Halifax do a large and constantly increasing business. The fish business of the city is rapidly becoming of great importance, and will in the future be extended.

The manufactories of Halifax are rapidly coming to the front and there is no reason why this may not become a manufacturing center for a large territory. The largest clothing manufactory in the Maritime Provinces is here, and the business is destined to become of great importance. The cotton manufacturing business is receiving attention, and our shoe factory can only be regarded as very promising, and what must in the future become an important matter.

It is not too much to say that Halifax offers, at this time, superior advantages to business men who are looking for an opening for trade. Manufactures, especially of the smaller class, could be established here to great advantage, with the absolute certainty of being able to grow rapidly, not only with the development of the Dominion, but by taking advantage of the already large market. In short, commercially speaking, Halifax is not only an important distributing center, but must be, and in the opinion of leading business men will be, of growing importance as a business and especially a manufacturing center. It is a growing city and is an inviting field for the investment of capital.





NORTH WEST ARM ROWING CLUB HOUSE.

The largest and most modern equipped boat club in Canada, with evening band concerts, boat races and regattas forming constant features.





## Yachts, Yachtsmen and Oarsmen.



TO HALIFAX and its splendid harbor every year come the great yachts, almost if not quite ocean steamships, and some of them certainly are the best-appointed vessels afloat to-day, because there are those who will seek for rest and comfort on the sea, and they demand the best modern skill can provide, and literally sail the ocean in floating palaces. It may well be doubted if such as they actually see the really picturesque, the points worth seeing, as do those who are content with smaller yachts, and who can go in and out as they please, taking advantage of every opening in the coast and of every break in the cliffs.

The Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron is an institution in itself of no slight importance locally. Its pretty club house is well located, and the local yacht owners, members of the club, and others are friendly rivals on many occasions. Of course there is plenty of opportunity for a trial of the sailing qualities of the yachts, and the ocean racers are watched with the keenest interest, not only by the yachtsmen, but by the public generally, including as a matter of course the sailors of His Majesty's fleet and the fishermen who go out in the "bankers." Some of the swift fishing craft are almost yachts, except in name. There is a good deal of sporting blood in the veins of the people of Halifax, but they do not neglect business for sport. Saturday afternoons are devoted by the local yachtsmen to their club house and to the many races. The ladies are out in force then, the flagship band adds its stirring music, and the fastest yachts are pitted against each other.

Visiting yachtsmen are as a matter of course made welcome, and many flying the stars and stripes of the great republic are here every summer, and their number is constantly increasing. Halifax has been termed a yachting paradise, and all visiting yachtsmen will agree in saying that the name was well applied. It is not only a yachting paradise, but every form of sport known to lovers of the water can be found here. Oarsmen warmly praise this harbor, and especially the North West Arm, one of Nature's most charming and delightful spots. The Arm is about two and one-half miles long, a grand sheet of water sheltered on both sides by sloping hills of spruce and pine, spotted with handsome residences. There are many good oarsmen here, and boat-races are among the pleasant water-front features.

As an aquatic center Halifax holds the premier position of the Dominion. It has a score of rowing clubs, including the North West Arm Amateur Rowing Club, the Lorne Amateur Aquatic Club, St. Mary's Rowing Club and the Halifax Rowing Club. All of these institutions are flourishing, and furnish during the summer a round of aquatic sport surpassing anything attempted in other parts of Canada.



AMONG THE DAISIES, ENTRANCE TO PARK, HALIFAX.



HARBOR FRONT, FROM GREEN BANK



BARRINGTON ST. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH AND CITY HALL, HALIFAX.



GOING TO THE PARK, HALIFAX.

# PLEASING SIGHTS OF HALIFAX.

Halifax abounds in such natural and artificial beauty that every man, woman and child may enjoy its charm.



THE PUBLIC GARDENS.

Of all the public gardens in North America, and there are but few, Halifax easily leads. This picture shows one of its charming sections.





VIEW ON THE HARBOR, HALIFAX.



SAILING HALIFAX HARBOR.



R.N.S. YACHT CLUB HOUSE, HALIFAX.



HARBOR FRONT, HALIFAX.

WATER-GARD.



YACHT RACE, HALIFAX.

### SAILING IN THE HARBOR.

The large and magnificent harbor, a picturesque sight in itself, is doubly attractive in the summer with innumerable pleasure craft skipping on its surface.

Halifax has developed many of the world's record-breaking oarsmen. In 1886 the Smith-Nickerson crew, representing Halifax, won first honors at Philadelphia, defeating the best fours the world could produce. George Brown, famed for his rowing abilities, was the other world beater. Hannu and Connolly also held the star position in double shells. Thus Halifax excelled in singles, doubles and fours. During the past four years more attention has been paid to amateur rowing, and to-day Halifax can hold its own with the best, and its club houses are second to none.

The Lorne Aquatic Club is the oldest amateur organization in the city, but age has only improved it. It is one of the most alive and progressive aquatic associations in Canada. Its club house and quarters are among the best, and are delightfully located at the northern part of the harbor. It has a large membership. The club has always stood for pure amateurism and it was the first to introduce shell racing for amateurs in Nova Scotia through the efforts of Philip M. McGuire, an ex-president and one of the hardest workers and most popular members of the organization. The Lornes are the trustees of the trophy for the four-oared championship of the Maritime Provinces, and have developed oarsmen for other associations. The property was formerly owned by the members of the Royal Halifax Yacht Club, who lunched the present King when here. Not since 1885 has the club failed to hold its annual regatta, one of the principal meetings held in the Maritime Provinces. S. C. Jones holds the office of president: the past presidents are G. A. McKenzie, Philip McGuire, W. W. Walsh and John Peters.

The North West Arm Rowing Club is of recent birth. It came into existence in 1890, has made extraordinary progress, and will soon have an international reputation. To-day it has by far the finest boat house in Canada and the most valuable collection of pleasure craft. The club's quarters have a frontage of one hundred and seventy-five feet. The building is imposing in appearance, and is located on the North West Arm. The club has held two regattas. Its first aquatic meeting took place in 1901, when Boston and Canadian oarsmen battled for honors. This great carnival of sport attracted twenty thousand spectators. Alderman McIlreth is president of the club, and its success has in a great measure been due to his untiring exertions. Among the charter members are Alderman R. T. McIlreth, Joseph Clarke, W. B. McCoy, H. B. Clarke, John Jemmy, Dr. Fluck, J. W. Fraser, J. L. Gowen, Guy Hart and others. To-day the club has the largest membership of any aquatic organization in Canada.

The Halifax Rowing Club is another progressive institution. It has for the past four years held the championship of Halifax Harbor in single-shell racing. In 1902 the first regatta took place and it was the aquatic success of the season. The club has among its membership many of the most influential citizens of Halifax. It has decided to erect handsome quarters on the North West Arm, and has a most promising future. The president is J. W. Fraser.

St. Mary's Rowing Club, with Alfred Sullivan as the painstaking president, is budding into prominence. It has erected



W.H. HOWARD

HOLLIS STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM SACKVILLE STREET.

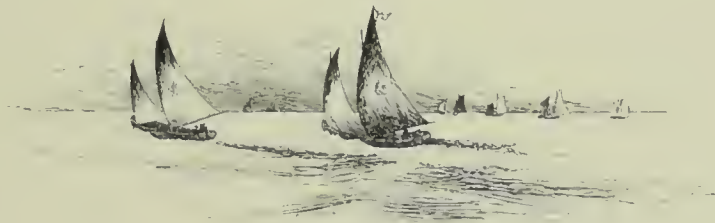
The Wall Street of Halifax, on which are located the banks, brokers and leading financial institutions of the city, also many large retail establishments.



a good boat house on the North West Arm. At present its attention is turned to shell racing. Its four has held the championship of the Maritime Provinces, defeating the Lorne four-oared crew that won from the Millstreams of Boston. During the summer of 1902 Joseph Evans and John Preeper, of St. Mary's, won the double scull championship race in shells, and Evans won the senior singles and Preeper carried off the honors in the Juniors.

The young men of the city find the work in boat or canoe of the highest importance as a muscle builder, and the health-giving sport is one of the great features of the active out-of-door life after business hours of many who are forced to be indoors until then.

A yachtsman may fall overboard, an oarsman will find the time when shell or canoe will become unmanageable, all ought to be good swimmers, and there are modern bathing-houses at various points, and unlimited opportunity for bathing elsewhere. The new beginner, as yet uncertain if it is quite safe to trust himself to the keeping of the sea, and the expert swimmer, confident that he can breast any wave and go far out, will both be the better for a dip in the sea.





His Majesty's dockyard may well be termed the Woolwich of Canada, as here are stored the reserve armament and ammunition of the warships.



GARDEN PARTY, ADMIRALTY HOUSE GROUNDS.

Among the social functions those given by the military and naval sets are conspicuous. The above represents one of the fashionable gatherings.





DRAWING ROOM



The HALL



MORNING ROOM



RESIDENCE of S.M. BROOKFIELD.

ONE OF THE HANDSOME HOMES OF HALIFAX.



## Residential Halifax.



ANY of the private residences of Halifax, which is a city of homes, are worthy of special mention. That of Mr. S. M. Brookfield, on Pleasant Street near the Pleasant Street entrance to the Park, deserves first place. Externally it is a credit to Halifax, and has been selected as one of the illustrations showing something of residential Halifax. It is finely located and commands a grand view of the beautiful harbor, unsurpassed, perhaps, in the world. The grounds are extensive and well laid out, the interior is charmingly finished in the best of taste, the central idea being an elegant home. Mr. Brookfield may well be proud of his residence, perhaps in all respects one of the best in the city. Near the residence of Mr. Brookfield is the pleasant modern and finely designed home of Mr. H. G. Bauld.

The residences on Young Avenue are all well designed and rank among the beautiful homes of the city. The new house of Mr. Alfred Whitman has been selected as one of the illustrations. Those who go in or come out from the "Golden Gates," locally so famous, can but admire the pretty residence in the midst of finely designed grounds. Other notable residences on Young Avenue are those of Mr. Charles H. Mackinlay, Mr. Robert J. Leslie, Mr. F. W. W. Doane, the well-known city engineer, Mrs. Kenny, and the new marble residence of Mr. A. Hobrecker, one of the best, not only of the city, but of the Dominion.

The residence of Mr. Howard Smith, on College Street, has been selected as another subject of an illustration, and is a very charming and thoroughly modern home. That of Mr. Robert Pickford, South Park Street, is a good illustration of the class of fine residences built here within the past few years.

Keith Hall, one of the fine Hollis Street buildings, is owned and occupied by the daughters of the late Mr. A. Keith. It is massive in appearance and gives an idea of enduring strength. The estate of the late Mr. Michael Dwyer, on Spring Garden Road, is another of the fine residences of the city. The grounds about the mansion are extensive and the entire effect is very striking.

"Homeside," the residence of Dr. J. Gordon Bennett, illustrated here, is a good type of the homes of the successful business and professional men of Halifax. Dr. Bennett took advantage of the location and his grounds are notably fine. The home of Mr. C. C. Blackadar, on Pleasant Street, is beautiful in design and shows throughout the best of taste. It is



# ATTRACTIVE BITS IN THE PUBLIC GARDENS.

One of Nature's choicest laboratories, in whose sequestered nooks, amid fern and flower and mossy banks, she produces some of her rarest shade and color effects.



one of the really fine residences here. "Maplewood," the residence of the Hon. David Mackean, on the North West Arm, is one of the best homes in the Province. The thoroughly modern house is finely located, while the grounds are both extensive and beautiful.

Mr. George Wright is doing a good work for the city by building a high class of private houses. Each is a good specimen of the homes found to-day in every progressive city.

Many of the citizens of Halifax have fine summer residences at Rockingham and Bedford, especially at the former place, where many of the business men live in summer, leaving after business hours and returning in the morning to their offices. These summer resorts, for such they deserve to be termed, are delightfully located on the shore of Bedford Basin, actually the upper harbor. The Florence Hotel at Rockingham and the Bellevue at Bedford cater to the tourist as well as to regular guests. A drive from this city to the two pleasant and charming resorts is a pleasure no tourist can afford to lose. The business men of Halifax are extremely fortunate in the possession of these and other nooks along the coast. They can be at their desks during business hours, and then by taking a short railroad ride, or a delightful drive, reach their summer homes.

There are many cottages now scattered along the coast, in cozy nooks, or at points affording a fine view seaward. The bathing is good, and there is every possible opportunity for boating and fishing. The road is a fine one and visitors ought not to neglect seeing the summer residential section of Halifax, for such Rockingham and Bedford may be termed.

Of course the tourist will not forget that the pleasant places along Bedford Basin are during the summer quite at his command, and that he is expected to enjoy all that they afford. There is no more restful spot on the Atlantic coast than the shore line there. There are good hotels, there is the air of the city as well as of the country, a mixture of city and country life very pleasant to see and very enjoyable to the tourist. Yachtsmen find the Basin an ideal place, and oarsmen could ask for no better water. Small the wonder that, with all this accumulation of natural advantages, the business and professional men of Halifax should be more and more coming to see that they have summer resorts at their own doors, and that with thousands of tourists coming here every year, because of all that Halifax and the surrounding country can offer, it would be useless for them to try to find a fairer spot for a summer outing. They go there in increasing numbers every year, and the present owners of summer cottages there have well earned the right to have their summer homes termed a part of residential Halifax, because the home idea, so prominently made a part of life here, is no less a part of the summer life there, and Rockingham and Bedford, and other nooks along the coast, are full of residences, cottages, homes.

Of course it is impossible in a work of this kind to mention even in passing the many fine residences and beautiful homes of Halifax. Only here and there one from among the many can be referred to. There are scores worthy of a more extended mention, and all show that the citizens of Halifax take a proper pride, not only in their city, but in their homes.



ON THE SHORE, POINT PLEASANT, HALIFAX.



ARTILLERY PRACTICE, POINT PLEASANT, HALIFAX.



SUNDAY PARADE, GARRISON CHAPEL, HALIFAX.

#### SOME INTERESTING SIGHTS.

A sight you will not see elsewhere is the Sunday church parade of the troops, scarlet and blue-coated soldiers marching along with a band at their head.



BARRINGTON STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM PRINCE STREET.  
One of the principal blocks of this great thoroughfare, which extends north and south through the heart of the city.





PLENTY OF GAME FOR ALL COMERS.

There are hundreds of square miles of rich game land in Nova Scotia that have not yet been hunted.



## Our Railroads and Electric Line.



HALIFAX is largely indebted to its railroads for its prosperity. In fact, the railroads of any country must be of the highest importance to the great centers of business and commerce. The Intercolonial Line is just what it claims to be, the people's railway. It claims, and justly, that no other route in America equals the delightful and picturesque scenery along its line. It connects with the Canadian Pacific Railroad at St. John, and with the Maine Central at Vanceboro, making through connection with the United States, and those who go by this route pass between Halifax and Portland, Boston and New York, through the most interesting and picturesque section of the two nations. Mr. J. B. Lambkin is the assistant general passenger agent here, with headquarters at the local office on the corner of Hollis and Sackville Streets. The location is central, and tourists will find Mr. Lambkin a very pleasant, well-informed and courteous official, and will be sure of the best possible treatment at his hands. Mr. Lambkin and his assistants know all about the Dominion, and can direct tourists to the pleasantest spots along their line.

It is the great scenic route of Eastern Canada, the land of fish and game. No section of this continent in this respect can possibly be superior to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It opens up to the tourist a delightful country, and makes possible excursions certain to be interesting. It is especially proud of its splendid train service, exceeded by that of no other American line. A line opening up to the summer visitor Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, the far-famed "Garden of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence," Cape Breton and many other points can certainly justly claim to cater to the tourist as well as to its own people. The St. Lawrence River alone, skirted by this popular line, will amply repay a long ride during the bright Canadian summer, the most delightful season of the year. Of the St. Lawrence it has been well said: "It lies for a thousand miles between two great nations, yet neglected by both, though neither could be as great without it: a river as grand as the La Plata, as picturesque as the Rhine, as pure as the Lakes of Switzerland. Need we say that this wonderful stream is the St. Lawrence, the noblest, the purest, most enchanting river on all God's beautiful earth." Of course it is only possible here to touch on some of the many of the attractive points along this popular line, a few among the many. Mr. Lambkin will be very glad to see and talk with any or all of our summer visitors, and it is a real pleasure to refer them to him.

There is but one railway station in Halifax, that of the Intercolonial. The Dominion Atlantic trains come in from



MANY A FISH HE'S CAUGHT.

There are splendid trout and salmon waters near Halifax, where the cast of a fly is sure to meet with quick response.



Windsor Junction over the rails of the Intercolonial. It is a thoroughly modern building and is finely equipped in all respects. The Canadian Pacific trains come from St. John to Halifax over the Intercolonial, so that the handsome station on Lockman Street is the center of the railway interest, enormous in extent, and of course of the great import and export business as well as passenger traffic of the city. Halifax people are justly proud of the "North Street Station," as it is commonly termed. All modern facilities for the prompt handling of a vast railroad business is there, and the recent improvements place it side by side with any other station in the Dominion.

The great tourist route through a very interesting country is the Dominion Atlantic Railway, known as the "Land of Evangeline Route." Longfellow made the entire country famous, and thousands go over the line every year because of his wonderfully touching poem. Very many tourists go by the palatial steamers owned by the line from Boston to Yarmouth, and then by the all rail route from there to Halifax, through the land of Evangeline and of Longfellow, and then having spent a few days in the "Garrison City" return by way of the all rail line of the Intercolonial, or by the Plant line of steamers direct to Boston, with only a single night on the water. The Dominion Atlantic Line has in its famous "Flying Bluenose" express train one of the best of all the land flyers, and they can, by means of their splendid steamship service and their trains, take passengers in twenty-three hours from Boston to Halifax, and to St. John in twenty-five hours. Their steamships, the Prince George and Prince Arthur, are models of their kind and rank among the best of the boats engaged in the passenger business on the Atlantic coast. The Dominion Atlantic is justly regarded as one of the best-appointed lines in the Dominion. Mr. P. Gifkins is the able and progressive general manager, and the city office is at 126 Hollis Street. The latest ideas are always adopted by the management, and a man who has a really good suggestion to make is a welcome visitor. Tourists know this line, and while the word "Longfellow" stirs men and his immortal poem is quoted, read and admired, so long will men and women want to see the delightfully picturesque country of Evangeline, and will spend restful days there. Too much could not well be said of that land or of the great tourist route, but in this case a little only may be said, but it is said gladly.

The electric car service in this city is one of the best in Canada, and leaves but little to be desired in the way of rapid transit. In these pushing modern days a well-equipped electric line is a public necessity to any pushing city, and that fact was fully taken into account when the present system was adopted. The line does a very large business. During its last fiscal year it carried 3,037,268 passengers, a fact in itself enough to show that it fully meets a public demand and that its service is admirable. The Halifax Electric Tramway Company has a well-equipped plant, but new improvements will greatly add to the power. Its capital stock is \$1,300,000, and it has in Mr. F. A. Huntress a wide-awake manager, ready to take advantage of the very latest ideas of anybody regarding electric power, lighting or service.



HALIFAX FROM CITADEL, LOOKING SOUTHEAST.

A commanding view of the city may be enjoyed in almost any direction from the citadel, but none is more beautiful than that looking toward Bedford Basin.



St Mary's Cathedral and Glebe House, Halifax.



Post Office and Court House, Halifax

#### TYPES OF ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTY.

St. Mary's Cathedral, Gothic in style, is conspicuous with its tall white spire, while the Post Office, in its Italian renaissance, is equally ornamental.





SS HALIFAX

DINING SALOON



W. HOWARD  
CANADIAN OFFICES  
PLANT LINE



SS HALIFAX  
PLANT S.S. LINE

PLANT WHARF AND

WAREHOUSE

HALIFAX



### THE PLANT STEAMSHIP LINE.

The steamers of the Plant Line are unsurpassed in passenger accommodations, and are considered the finest and fastest on the Atlantic Coast.



## Our Steamship Lines.



**F**OR a short, direct route to Boston and all points in the United States, take the Plant Steamship Line, is the best advice any one can give to the returning tourist who desires to know by personal experience the delightful sensation of ocean travel on a well-equipped modern steamship of the first class. The reputation of this line is too well established to need special mention. During the summer two boats, the Olivette and Halifax, are on the route. The days of sailing from here are Wednesdays and Saturdays, and the steamers leave Boston on the return trip Tuesdays and Saturdays. During the summer season the service extends to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island and Hawkesbury, Cape Breton, a steamer leaving the former port on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, calling at Hawkesbury the same evening. During the winter season the steamship Halifax leaves Halifax every Wednesday at 8 A. M. and returning leaves Boston every Saturday noon. Mr. H. L. Chipman, the general manager, is one of the best known of the steamboat men of the Dominion, and knows by long experience how to cater to the wants of the traveling public. He is keenly interested in the tourist business, and is anxious in every way to add to the comfort of the patrons of his line. The finely equipped steamship Halifax is the special pride of the management, and that feeling is shared in no small degree by the people of Halifax. She is a modern boat and is worthy of her name. She is commanded by Captain Pye, a general favorite with the traveling public and one of the noted captains in the Atlantic coast service. Mr. Walter Noyes is chief steward, and fully understands how to increase the comfort of the tourist by furnishing well-cooked, well-served and thoroughly enjoyable meals.

The Furness Line, which has a weekly sailing service between London, G. B., Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., is composed of the following steamers: Evangeline, Loyalist, The Halifax City, The St. John City, and the Florence. Their Furness-Allan Line has regular fortnightly sailings between Liverpool, G. B., St. Johns, Nfld., and Halifax, N. S., the steamships Peruvian, Damara and Uhunda being in the service. Their offices, thoroughly modern and finely equipped, are in their new building, of which they are justly proud, located at the head of Furness Line Pier, Upper Water Street.

The Pickford and Black Steamship Lines are, as has been well said, "as well known as the port of Halifax itself." There is a service once a month between this city and Bermuda, Turk's Island, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad and Demerara. These finely appointed and thoroughly up-to-date steamships of these West India lines are all that could be



EMBARKATION OF CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.  
In the South African War Canada played a great part, and the embarkation of many of the heroes was from Halifax.



reasonably desired. For many years these lines have served a constantly increasing number of patrons, until they have become known all around the world.

The Red Cross Line, from Halifax to New York, never fails to give a first-class passenger service, and is a direct line to the greatest of the American cities. It is also a well-known freight line. G. S. Campbell & Company are the agents. The boats of the Red Cross give superior accommodation to passengers, and the staterooms are noticeably good.

The Coastal Steam Packet Company's steamer Bridgewater runs from Halifax to Chester, Getson's Cove and Bridgewater, and the passengers have a series of delightful views from first to last. Chester is one of the best and pleasantest of the summer resorts of this province. The situation is delightful, the bathing facilities superior, and the climate makes the summer days very enjoyable. There is good shooting and fishing, and opportunity for driving and wheeling, boating of course, and in addition there is Oak Island, three miles distant, said to have once been one of the many resorts of the famous Captain Kidd, and even now there are those who firmly believe that much of his ill-gotten gold is hidden under its soil. Chester is rapidly becoming a summer resort for many Americans, and especially those who like to get away from the crowd. It gives all the necessary modern features, while at the same time it is still a pleasantly social and homelike place. The sail up the La Have is a very attractive one. The islands are picturesque, and there is a constant change of scenery, very pleasant to the city resident. Getson's Cove is near the mouth of the river. Quite a number of fishing vessels hail from here. Crescent Beach, about five miles away, is a fine sand beach, gently sloping, with level stretches and perfectly hard. Although little is known of this spot by the outside world, it is really capable of becoming one of the most famous bathing places and summer resorts in America. Bridgewater is a very pretty place, and well worthy of a visit, and more than a passing one at that. Frank Davison, of Bridgewater, is the president of the line, and gives much time and thought to the management. The Halifax agent is Mr. Joseph Wood, Central Wharf.



MOUNT ST VINCENT LADIES ACADEMY ROCKINGHAM

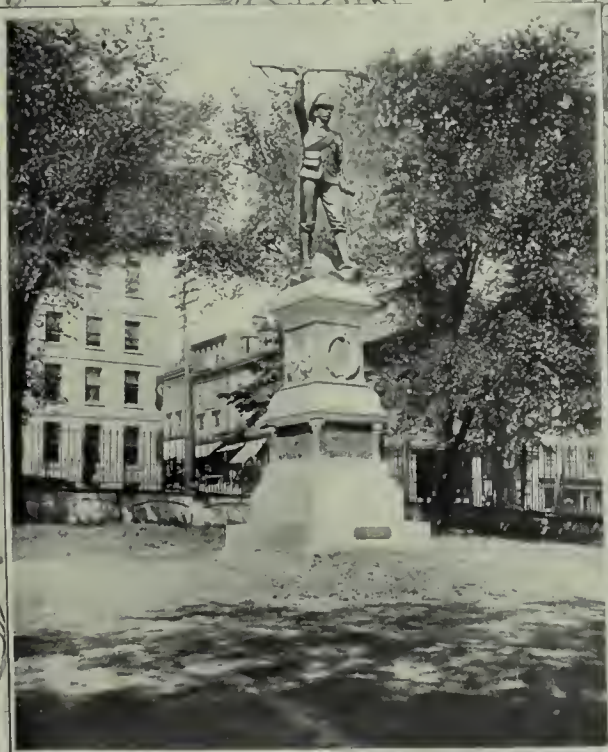


ST. MARY'S Y.M.T.A. & B. HALL  
CITY CLUB & CHURCH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE



HALIFAX COUNTY ACADEMY  
ALEXANDER SCHOOL  
HALIFAX

A GROUP OF THE CITY'S INSTITUTIONS.



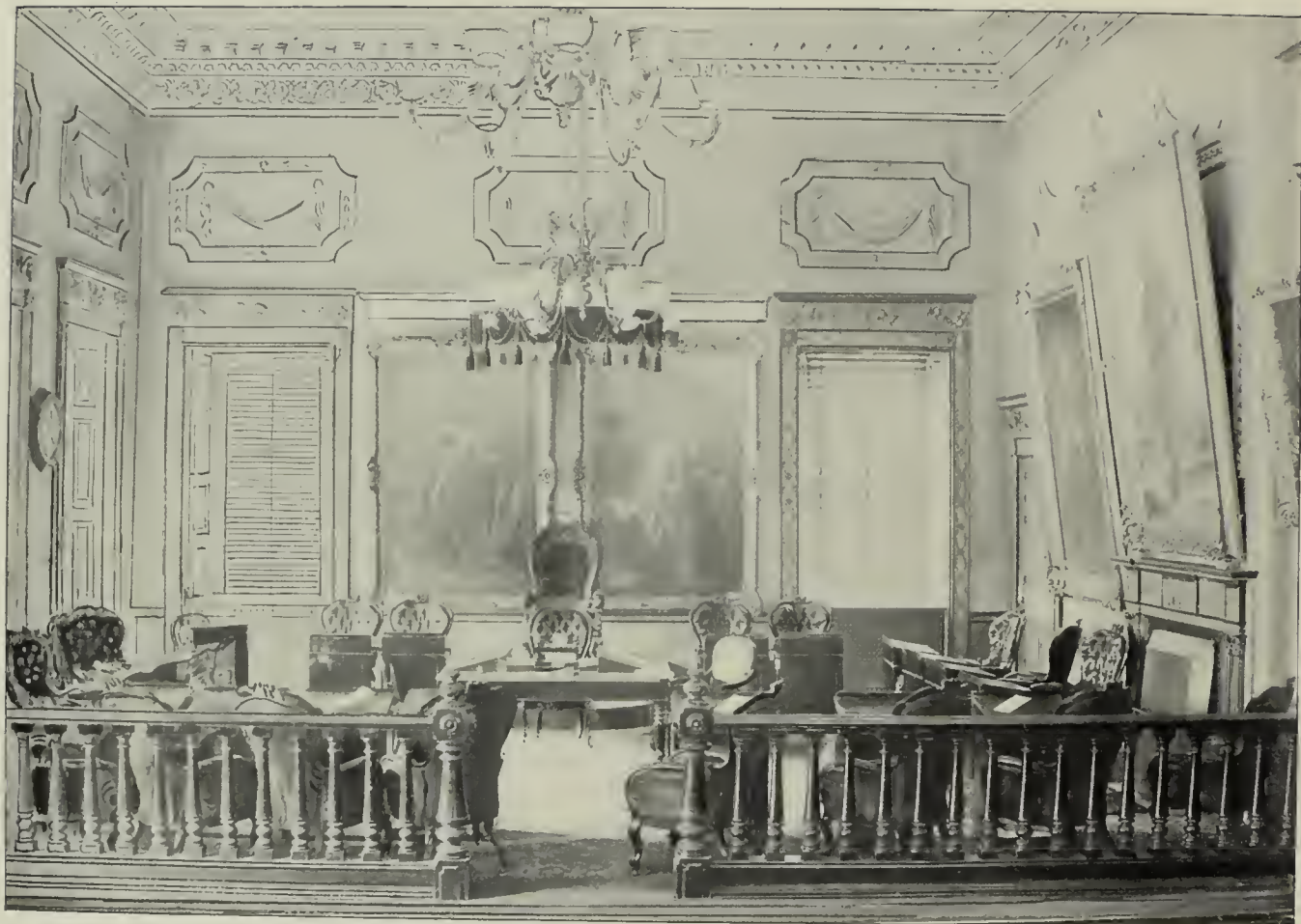
SOUTH AFRICAN SOLDIERS MONUMENT  
HALIFAX, N.S.



ARCH ERECTED TO CANADIAN SOLDIERS.  
ON THEIR RETURN FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

TWO EMBLEMS ERECTED IN HONOR OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN HEROES.  
The arch a temporary structure, the monument a permanent tribute to those who served and fell during that campaign.





COUNCIL CHAMBER, PROVINCE BUILDING.  
Halifax being the seat of Government of Nova Scotia, it is the home of the Judiciary, Executive and Legislative heads of the Province.



## Social and Athletic Clubs.



**O**F COURSE club life, in the best sense of the term, is a feature in Halifax, which is first of all an English city. The Halifax Club is a well-known social institution. It has a very handsome building on Hollis Street, thoroughly equipped throughout for club purposes. The City Club has elegant quarters on Barrington Street, and like the Halifax Club is a great social center, and the two clubs include in their membership the leading professional and business men of the city.

The Wanderer's Amateur Athletic Club is the oldest and still the leading club of the kind in the city and province, and ranks high among the athletic organizations of Canada. Its grounds near the Public Gardens are admirably adapted to the special purpose of the club, and are patronized freely. It is doing much to keep Halifax the leader in all manly sports.

The Crescent Amateur Athletic Club is another notable athletic organization. The members, while not neglecting other winter sports, are regarded as especially devoted to hockey, and for several years won the honors of the championships. Hockey is a favorite Halifax game, and a championship contest is watched with eager interest by thousands of people.

The Red Cap Snow Shoe Club, as the name implies, must wait for snow before the members can come out, but they are by no means the least of the clubs devoted to cold weather sports, and it has been well said that real manly vigor is never found except on the wintry side of the snow line.

Halifax has of course good baseball and football teams, and there is always a sharp contest among the clubs for supremacy. The lovers of golf have a flourishing Golf Club. The South End Tennis Club is a social as well as tennis organization, and is in no small degree a society institution. There is a Riding Club and a Curling Club. The Y. M. C. A. Athletic Department aims to encourage young men to keep sound minds in bodies full of activity and healthful energy, and the various Catholic societies have their teams devoted to every form of athletic sport, and they are frequent winners. The Dalhousie Amateur Athletic Club is largely devoted to the college game of football, and has been on many occasions a champion college club. It will be seen that there is here ample opportunity for all who are interested in any form of athletic sport to indulge in it, and to do it with the feeling that they must do their best to win.

The Orpheus Club and the Halifax Symphony Orchestra are the special clubs for the music-loving people of Halifax, and take high rank among similar organizations elsewhere.



CORONATION SERVICE, H. M. DOCKYARD, HALIFAX.

King Edward VII was crowned August 9, 1902. The celebration was carried out with a perfection of detail that has rarely characterized similar displays.





NEAR ROCKINGHAM.



HEAD OF NORTH WEST ARM



PURCELL'S COVE



SURF AT HERRING COVE.



OLD CANAL, DARTMOUTH LAKES

# SCENES BY THE WAYSIDE.

Enchanting inlets, reposeful little nooks and shady recesses which have such a magic power to gladden the gaze and soothe the spirit.



W.H. HOWARD.

THE RUN FROM  
CHOCOLATE LAKE  
HEAD OF NORTH WEST ARM  
HALIFAX, N.S.



#### HALIFAX HOTEL.

The Halifax Hotel is one of the institutions of the city which has for many years been known to travelers from all quarters of the globe.



## Hotels of Halifax.



NO MATTER in what other respects it excelled, a city without good hotels would be a failure as far as the tourist is concerned, and Halifax is especially fortunate in having hotels of the first class. The leading hotel is the Halifax. For years it has had a well-won and well-kept reputation, and it is to-day second to no other hotel in Canada, in all that goes to make for the traveler a pleasant temporary home. When Parliament is in session, the leading members of all parties make the Halifax their headquarters, and many a matter of state has been discussed and practically settled there before being submitted to the public and to Parliament. It has the best possible elevator service, a beautiful dining-room, a conservatory and well-lighted, pleasant, well-furnished and home-like rooms. The Halifax commands a series of fine views, especially of the harbor. H. Hesselein & Sons are the proprietors, and give their personal attention to the management of their well-equipped hotel.

The Misses Roman are the proprietors of the fashionable and in many respects exclusive hotel, the Waverley, on Pleasant Street. It is more like an old-fashioned English mansion than a hotel, and this idea is carried out even in the massive furniture of English style. The Waverley does not seem like a hotel, and the guests feel that they are more than the patrons of the house, that they are actually guests, with all that is implied by that old and friendly word. It is not a commercial house, but many commercial men go there, because it is so pleasantly homelike, if in a stately way. The registers, during the more than thirty years of its quiet but successful existence, would make interesting reading, and an autograph hunter would find in them hundreds of names of men famous not only in Canada, but in England and the United States. The view from the Waverley is fine, its situation charming, within easy reach of the Public Gardens and of the stores, a matter of importance to the average woman.

The late Mr. George Nichols, of the old Acadian Hotel, had friends all over the Dominion and the United States, and there was general sorrow when the news of his death was received, and the burning of his famous hotel made many a traveling man and old patron feel that he had lost a home. The new Acadian Hotel, opened to the public in 1900, under the proprietorship and management of Mr. D. J. Doody, promises to more than make good the loss of the old and successful house. Mr. Doody has the pleasant ways and social nature so essential to a popular host. He holds all the old friends of the house, and adds a new one every time a guest registers. It is a modern hotel, heated by hot water, equipped with





A glimpse of two of the city's streets and a view of the "Waverley," a genteel and luxurious resort that has no superior in the Provinces.



HALIFAX FROM CITADEL, LOOKING SOUTHEAST.

Showing the County Academy, the tall white spire of St. Mary's Cathedral, Grafton Methodist Church, the Court House, and George's Island.



#### HOTELS OF HALIFAX.

This illustration shows three well-known houses which have every feature that goes to make for the traveler a pleasant temporary home.



electric lights and bells, and is handsomely furnished throughout. The cafe run in connection, under the charge of Mr. Harlingdale, is especially adapted to the wants of the public, and is patronized by many who are not the guests of the house. Mr. E. F. Sullivan, the head clerk, is the able and very popular assistant of Mr. Doody in the management of the Acadian.

The Queen, of which Mr. James Fairbanks is the able proprietor, is one of the best of the hotels of Halifax, well furnished, well managed, thoroughly modern, recently refitted and improved, and worthy of the large patronage it receives.

The new King Edward Hotel, recently erected by William Wilson, the well-known hotel man, opened its doors to the public in 1903. It is conveniently situated, directly opposite the Intercolonial Railway Station, and affords a handsome view of the harbor. The King Edward marks an important addition to the city's hostelrys. It is thoroughly up-to-date in every particular and offers a pleasant home to the traveler and tourist.

The Albion Hotel, on Sackville Street, is an old and popular house and is a favorite stopping place of tourists. It is centrally located, has every modern convenience for the comfort of guests, and its table is unsurpassed.

The New Victoria Hotel, under the popular management of Mr. P. G. Sutherland, offers commodious quarters to the tourist and traveling public. It is conveniently situated on the corner of Hollis and Morris Streets, just far enough to avoid the noisy traffic. A spacious veranda and a fine roof garden overlooking the beauties of the harbor make it one of the tempting hostelrys of the city.

The Royal Hotel, on Argyle Street, is well furnished and offers to the traveler good accommodations at a reasonable price. James W. Salterio, the proprietor, is a popular hotel man and gives his personal attention to the management of the house.

The Carleton House is historic in its way, because it was the first stone and brick dwelling built in Halifax. It is a massive structure, its foundations being six feet through and its walls three feet thick, and they are as substantial and intact to-day as they were when erected, over a century ago. It was then the private residence of an aristocratic Englishman, and it possesses considerable interest to visitors from the fact that the Duke of Kent, grandfather of the King of England, was for some time a guest here. In one of the public rooms is a mantel of Italian marble that was taken from the French Governor's house at Louisburg at the time that place was captured by the British. Although in the heart of the city it is retired, and is noted for its homelike air and surroundings.

The other hotels of the city include the Lorne, on Morris Street, well down in the south end, and patronized by many tourists and others who like a somewhat exclusive and homelike place; the Grosvenor, on Hollis Street, newly furnished throughout and a favorite resort for families and tourists; the Revere, opposite the North Street Station, always well patronized, as it deserves to be; the British American, where one finds active and retired captains and interesting men of that class, as well as representatives of other avocations, all well-pleased patrons; and the Globe, Elmwood and Cecil, well-kept hotels of their class. There are a number of other hotels where accommodation can be found at reasonable terms.



THE ROYAL BANK  
OF CANADA.



PEOPLES BANK

HALIFAX N.S.



BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.  
HALIFAX N.S.



UNION BANK  
OF HALIFAX  
HALIFAX N.S.

W. H. HOWARD.

# BANKS OF HALIFAX.

The Banks of Halifax are to-day as sound institutions as are to be found in Canada. They have a long-established reputation at home and abroad.



## Sound Financial Institutions.



THE financial institutions of Halifax are, like the citadel, a very rock. The early merchants, of course, paid for their goods in the actual cash, or in the products of the province, but to-day the banks of Halifax are notable because of the large business they transact, and because of the fact that they have stood for so many years in the very front rank of similar houses in other parts of the Dominion. The Halifax Banking Company was established in 1825 and incorporated in 1872. It is one of the oldest banks in Canada, standing third in that respect, the Bank of Montreal and the Quebec Bank being its seniors. It has fourteen branches in this province and two in New Brunswick. It has greatly assisted in the building up of the business and industries of Halifax by a liberal policy followed out all through the more than threescore years and ten of its existence. In March, 1903, it amalgamated with the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Next in age is the Bank of Nova Scotia, chartered in 1832. It has branches in Quebec, Montreal, Chicago, Jamaica, St. John's and at other points. It is admitted to be one of the financial leaders in the Dominion, and has a record of which the directors are justly proud. It touches all great financial centers, and has thirty-seven branches in successful operation.

The strong and successful Union Bank of Halifax was incorporated in 1856, and has quarters in its recently remodeled building on the corner of Hollis and Prince Streets. It is the third oldest of the banks of Halifax. It has twenty-three agencies, of which fifteen are in Nova Scotia, seven in Cape Breton and one in Port of Spain, Trinidad. It has one of the best offices in the province, and a new cash vault, with a steel door weighing six tons, with triple time locks, guarding a seven-ton steel safe, was recently added. There is a successful savings bank department in connection.

Leading merchants of Halifax in 1864 founded the People's Bank, for the purpose indicated by its name, and it has been in successful operation from that time until the present. It has finely equipped offices on the corner of Hollis and Duke Streets, and enjoys to a high degree the confidence of the people and of the business men of the city.

The Royal Bank of Canada was established in 1864 as a private bank, and in 1869 was incorporated under the name of the Merchants Bank of Halifax. The present name was adopted in 1901 by a special act of Parliament. It has a very handsome building of granite on the corner of Hollis and George Streets. It has forty-one branches, and correspondents in all important foreign points.

The well-known Bank of British North America and the Bank of Montreal have branches here in successful operation.





# INDUSTRIAL FACTORS OF HALIFAX.

While Halifax is a center of trade relations in the Maritime Provinces, her business extends beyond. The four distinct types above constitute a share of it.



HOLLIS STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM PRINCE STREET.

Presenting one of the leading banks in the foreground, followed by numerous stores and insurance offices, with the Post Office in the distance.



# WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS.

This picture represents a quartette of mercantile houses that exercise a good influence in the city's growth and prosperity.





## Through the Business District.



AMONG the thousands who annually visit Halifax are many Americans and people from all parts of the Dominion who will be glad to know something of the business men here. All visitors want to know where to go if they have purchases to make. The business men of a city like this, a great commercial center, must be the real builders of the city, and in all respects a glance through the business quarter must be of interest to every reader of this book, though a brief mention of a few houses must suffice.

Passing along Barrington Street, the principal shopping district of the city, we come to the large dry goods firm of G. M. Smith & Company. They are located in their own handsome building, opposite St. Paul's Church. This is a thoroughly modern and up-to-date store, with a front design entirely new in Halifax. They occupy about 10,000 square feet of floor space, and a passenger elevator of the most approved style gives swift and easy access to the upper stories. The offices of the firm are on the second floor and the entire building is heated by hot water and lighted by electricity, and in the operations of business the cash carrier system and other modern ideas have been adopted with the effect of making the establishment completely fitted out in every respect. This firm has a deservedly high reputation, not only in Halifax, but throughout the province and the United States. G. M. Smith, T. S. Bowser and G. A. Smith, who stand at the head of and guide the destiny of the time-honored house, are gentlemen of keen, perceptive business qualifications, who have been well trained in the school of experience.

Another of the noted business houses on Barrington Street is that of the Nova Scotia Furnishing Company, Limited. They are located in a handsome and thoroughly fitted building, devoted exclusively to the display of furniture, carpets and general home furnishings. It is built of brick, with freestone facings and caps on the front. It is six stories high and extends through the block from Barrington to Argyle Street, giving a floor space of 36,000 square feet, and is fitted with all modern improvements, including passenger and freight elevators of the most approved style. All the floors are beautifully lighted, and the stock in every department is so arranged that everything can be seen without any inconvenience. A very extensive stock is carried, covering every requisite for the complete furnishing of a house of any kind.

Kenny & Company, importers and wholesale dealers in staple and fancy dry goods, are located in a model brick building with entrances on Barrington, Bell's Lane and Upper Water Streets. This house is the pioneer wholesale dry goods estab-



### TWO WIDELY KNOWN STORES.

In nearly every city of importance there are retail houses whose names are almost household words. These firms are held in high repute at home and abroad.

lishment in the Dominion, its inception dating back to 1826. They do an extensive business and their trade extends to all parts of the Provinces.

Among the other well-known business houses on this street may be mentioned : Mahon Brothers, dealers in dry goods. They stand high among the leading houses here. A. O'Connor Company, ladies' outfitting emporium, recently remodeled with a handsome plate glass front. They are leaders in their line. L. Higgins & Company, boot and shoe dealers, who have a large trade, built up by fair dealings and well deserved. Cragg Brothers & Company, who justly claim to be "The Cutlery House of Halifax." W. F. Page, the leading clothier of the city, whose show windows are always worth seeing, and whose store is regarded by good dressers as the place they must visit before buying. Baldwin & Company, who carry high-class grades of imported crockery and special lines of goods of interest to tourists. Johnson & Sons, whose jewelry store is the prettiest in the Maritime Provinces, and who are known not only to Halifax people, but to thousands of tourists from all over the United States and Canada. The St. Paul Building, on the corner of Prince Street, is one of the very fine business blocks erected by Mr. George Wright. It has stores below and offices above and contains every up-to-date modern convenience. The big clock in the tower is one of the features of the city, the chimes striking every fifteen minutes. George Wright's building, known as the "Marble Front Building," is also located on Barrington Street. It is new and modern in all respects, and is a credit to the city. The Maritime Business College is located there, with stores below.

Granville Street is of course notable in many respects and is one of the oldest business streets of the city. Among the houses there are : J. Cornelius, a leading jewelry establishment, first-class in all respects, and carrying a large line of goods of special interest to American tourists. Wood Brothers, a well-known and very much liked dry goods house, with friends and patrons scattered all over the province. The music house of W. & A. Gates, who stand first in their line, not only here, but throughout the province. C. S. Lane, the leading hatter and furrier. A. Hobreeker, who has a large wholesale and retail trade in tobacco and cigars, and is the sole agent in this country for many of the famous Egyptian cigarettes. M. S. Brown & Company, who are the largest manufacturing jewelers in the province and who also do a large retail business. The W. H. Johnson Company, Limited, who are located in their own building and who do the largest piano and organ business in the Maritime Provinces. They carry an immense stock at all times, which is well displayed in their magnificent salesrooms, occupying the entire four floors of the building and where one can always find leading grades from American manufacturers. There are other well-known stores on Granville Street, representing many lines, both wholesale and retail, all successful and enjoying a good patronage. The Pentagon Building, occupied by Simson Brothers Company, Limited, wholesale and retail druggists, occupies the entire block bounded by Granville, Buckingham and Upper Water Streets, and is devoted exclusively to the large drug business carried on by the firm. The stock is in keeping with an up-to-date





BARRINGTON STREET, LOOKING SOUTH FROM PRINCE STREET.  
Another busy section of the principal thoroughfare, containing some of the finest and most modern structures in the city.



Halifax is a city of homes and has many handsome residences. This group shows a few that stand as ornaments in the home life of Halifax.



HERALD BUILDING, HALIFAX, N.S.  
The Home of The HERALD AND MAIL.



ACADIAN RECORDER BUILDING,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

#### THE HOMES OF THE NEWSPAPERS.

Newspaper making in Halifax is closely in line with the forward march of modern journalism, and the homes of these institutions are worthy of the city.



and thoroughly first-class house, and it is no exaggeration to state that the firm carry on the most extensive wholesale drug business of any house in the province.

Passing from Granville to Hollis Street, W. & C. Silver, on the corner of George Street, are among the oldest, largest and most substantial mercantile establishments in the city. This immense establishment is divided into various departments, such as dry goods, carpets, house furnishings, ladies' costumes, mantles, furs, ready-made clothing, gents' furnishings, merchant tailoring, etc. Each department has a capable manager, and all come under the personal supervision of the Messrs. Silver. This house is one of the city's trade auxiliaries, and one of which the citizens feel justly proud. Its reputation for equitable and fair dealing has long since been established, and its name is a household word in many districts. Other prominent retail stores on Hollis Street include: Colwell Brothers, who justly claim to be the leading gents' furnishing goods house in the province. A. E. McManus, the tailor, who does an immense business and caters to the American tourists. Jones & Paul, military and civil tailors, who are well known to the officers of the military forces and who also do a large tourist trade. Robert Stanford's Gents' Tailoring Establishment and Stanford & Company's Ladies' Tailoring House are also located here and enjoy a good patronage at home and abroad. This street might well be termed the "Wall Street" of Halifax, because in addition to the many business houses there are also located here all the banks, brokers and leading financial institutions of this growing commercial city.

Gottingen Street, at the North End, now contains many fine stores, and they cater to the trade formerly forced to go down town. They are, many of them, first-class in all respects. The increased trade of that important section of the city led to the establishing of a branch of the People's Bank, now doing business in a handsome building especially erected for it.

The cultivation of flowers is one of the oldest and most delightful of the arts. Nowadays these beautiful gifts of nature are brought within the constant reach of every one by the use of scientifically conducted greenhouses. A popular and leading establishment in this line is the Nova Scotia Nursery, situated on Lockman Street, opposite the Interecolonial Railway Station. This nursery was established in 1873 by the late John Macdonald and contains the collection of his lifetime. The Nova Scotia takes rank as one of the largest and best stocked floral establishments in the Dominion and is famed for the quality of its productions. Everything that one may desire for the garden—roses, ornamental trees and flowering shrubs of all kinds—is supplied fresh from the ground, and thereby insured against loss. In decorating for weddings, at homes and grand functions this nursery has been particularly successful; the dinner decorations at Government House on the recent visit of the Duke and Duchess of York being said by them to be the finest and most artistic met with during their entire trip. We recommend all who wish to pass some restful moments to visit the Nova Scotia Nursery and grounds.

Other stores, representing many lines of the varied business of this city, wholesale and retail, ought to be mentioned, but a work like this cannot go into details, but must mention a few, when the publishers would gladly give pages to the many.



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ST. PAUL'S PARISH HALL.



MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

A QUARTETTE OF NEW AND IMPORTANT BUILDINGS.  
There is no better sign of the city's growth than the continual rise of new buildings from year to year.



George Street, Halifax.



Monument to Nova Scotian Heroes of the Crimea

This view shows one of the imposing monuments situated in St. Paul's Cemetery, and a glimpse of George Street, which leads to the Post Office and Dartmouth Ferry.





FROM ST. MARY'S SPIRE, LOOKING NORTHWEST.

Towering over the city rises the great citadel, still, silent, seemingly deserted, but full of life and activity within its casemated walls.



THE MOST POWERFUL MODERN GUNS ARE LOCATED HERE.

The forts, the entrenchments, the impregnable battlements, have been building ever since Cornwallis first set foot here in 1749.



GOTTINGEN STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM CORNWALLIS STREET.

The increased trade of this important section of the city has led to the establishing of many fine stores that cater largely to the residents of the North End.





PUBLIC GARDENS, HALIFAX.

This pleasure ground with its well-kept walks, inviting seats, and its multitude of natural attractions, is the public's favorite resort during the summer season.

PORT  
HILLICE  
LOCK  
OLD CANAL  
DARTMOUTH



SULLIVAN'S POND, DARTMOUTH.



ST PETER'S CHURCH  
DARTMOUTH.



MILL  
POND  
FALLS  
DARTMOUTH.



DARTMOUTH Ferry Landing

FERRY LANDING, DARTMOUTH.

W. H. T. O. A. S.

A few glimpses in and about Dartmouth, N. S., a city opposite Halifax, and easily reached by ferry.



## Dartmouth and Its Attractions.



ARTMOUTH is the natural suburb of Halifax, being easily reached by ferry. Its attractive situation has long favored the building of beautiful homes, which charm alone has aided in the steadily increasing of its six thousand inhabitants. As a subject an illustration has been made of J. Edwin Pauley's pretty residence, "Paulyn Hall," showing the exterior and interior views. All around Dartmouth the scenery is of a nature to captivate, for there is an infinite variety both as regards the land and the waters around its shores. A specially attractive place is the cove, and on the hill which overlooks it are some residences which are among the most pleasantly situated of any in this part of the country. From some of the elevated points around Dartmouth may be had the best views of Halifax, the harbor and the lakes. The lakes have long been a famous resort for skaters.

Apart from the town being a most desirable place of residence, it is a busy place as regards important industries. Among those which have been prominent for years past are the sugar refinery, marine railway, ropewalk and skate factory. The most imposing public building is the Mount Hope Lunatic Asylum. The history of the place in modern times has been one of continued growth and prosperity, with nothing to mar the harmony of the scene which Nature has so enriched with beauty.

To see Dartmouth and its surroundings will require at least a day, and it ought to take several days, for there is much that is beautiful in this part of the country. Following the southern shore of the harbor one can visit Eastern Passage, Lawrencetown and Cow Bay, the latter place being seven miles from the town. It is a watering-place with more than ordinary natural advantages for surf bathing. There is a crescent-shaped beach about one and a quarter miles in length, composed of firm, smooth sand, which makes bathing a perfect luxury as the waves roll in from the ocean. The surroundings, such as the river and lake near at hand, are of themselves worth seeing; but to the lover of the seashore Cow Bay Beach must have a most potent attraction.

Taking another route from Dartmouth, the lover of the curious may find much to attract him at the French settlement of Chezzetcoak, where many of the inhabitants dress and talk much as did their ancestors when Nova Scotia was called Acadia. Another place for the student of races and people is the colored settlement of Preston, which is eight miles from Dartmouth, by a road which has much to charm the traveler during the drive. Altogether Dartmouth and its surroundings give many bright glimpses to the seeker for scenes of interest and beauty.





ONE OF THE PRETTY HOMES OF DARTMOUTH.



## A Few Closing Words.



**I**T IS with pleasure that the publishers acknowledge their indebtedness to the always courteous newspaper men of Halifax. The *Herald* and *Mail* are quartered in their own substantial building on the corner of Granville and George Streets, where there is not only a modern but absolutely up-to-date office, equipped with all the latest ideas concerning the most progressive of all professions. The *Recorder*, thoroughly equipped for the doing of good work in its special field, is finely located on Granville Street, and successfully caters to a constantly increasing number of readers. The *Chronicle* and *Echo* are published on Prince Street. The office is finely appointed, and the morning and evening papers aim to give all the news.

In this book the publishers have aimed to tell the story, with pictures and descriptive matter, of this beautiful city, historic, unique, but modern and progressive. It would have been a pleasure to have directed the reader to every interesting place about Halifax, but want of room and the necessity of treating of other things prevented. The leading men in all departments of life deserved a mention, but within the compass of such a work as this there never will be space for even a passing reference to those who have contributed or are contributing to the civil life of a city like this.

In conclusion be it said that Halifax is well worthy of a visit, and that the chance caller of this year will return to make a longer stay next year. The people of Halifax are like their city, right sturdy, and as a class, believing firmly in their home, confident that commercially Halifax has yet to really enter upon her great career. The Tourist Association of Halifax, to which the leading business men belong, is doing a good and greatly needed work in bringing to the attention of the people of other sections of the Dominion and of the United States the many attractive features of the "Garrison City." If this book is found to have helped them in even a slight degree it will be enough.

The mission, and the only mission, of this book is to make Halifax better known to the outside world. It is worthy of attention, and of more than a passing visit, from thousands: because of its historic past; because of its unique position as a great North American fortress; because it has within its borders people of varied races, while remaining an English city; because it is the center of a great commerce, and destined to be commercially still greater; because it is picturesque and still restful; because "change in action" can be found by the summer visitor in an interesting city, situated in an interesting country, and with a climate as nearly perfect as the summer citizen can hope to find on this continent.



MILITARY ARCH, PLEASANT STREET.

Halifax receives her royal visitors in gala attire, but seldom as liberally as on the occasion of the Duke and Duchess of York's visit, when this arch was erected.







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